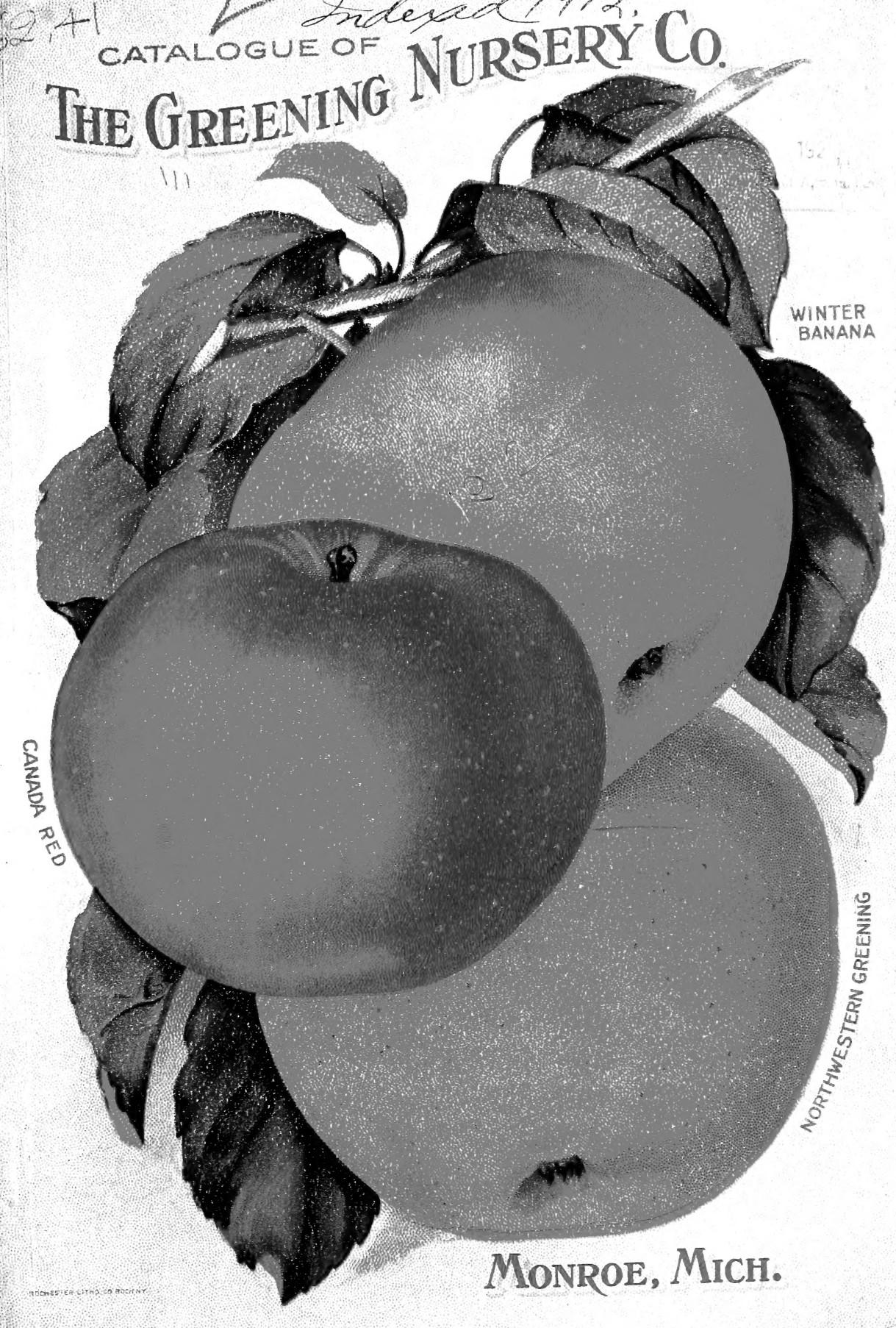


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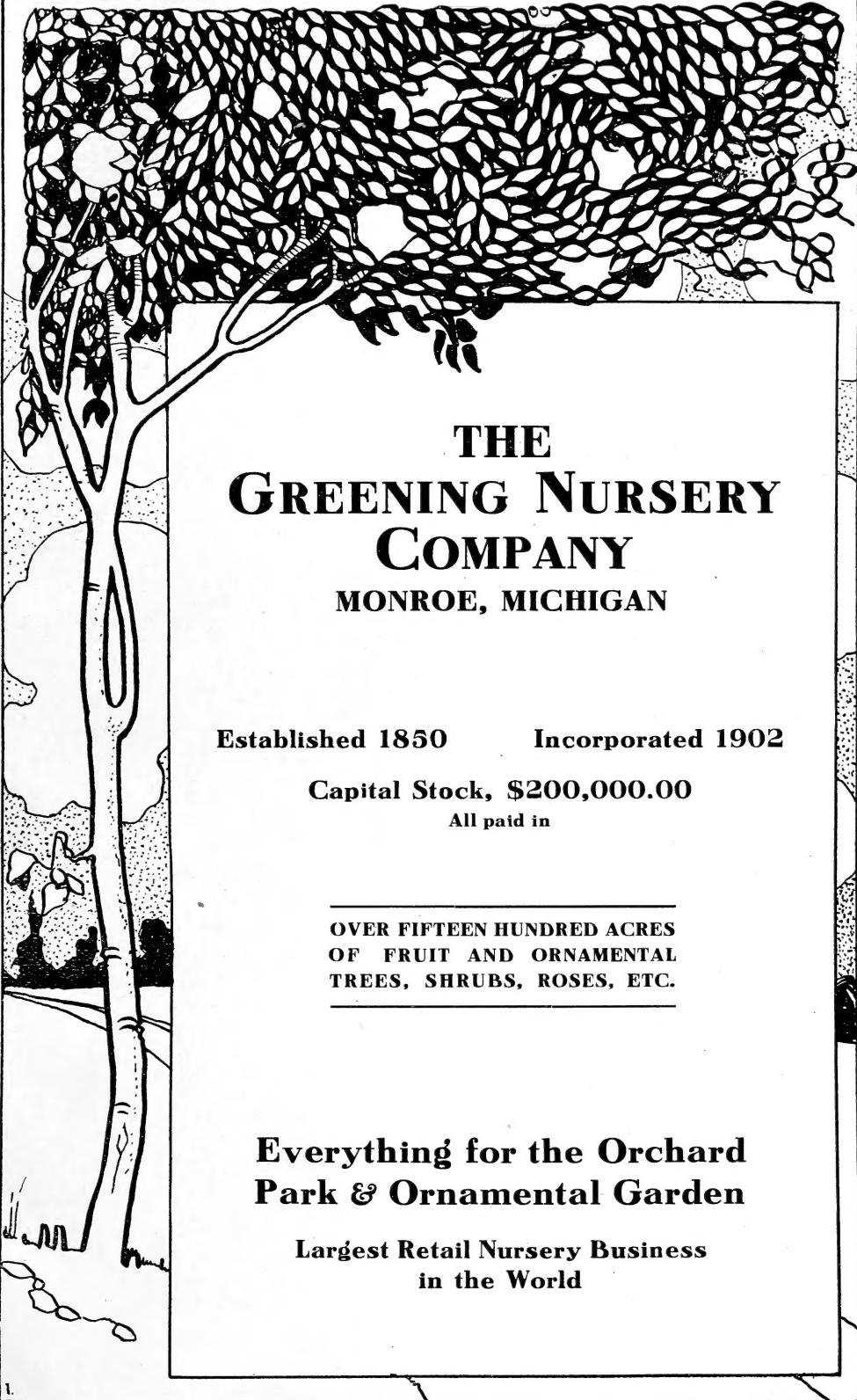
Indexed 1912.
CATALOGUE OF
THE GREENING NURSERY CO.

MONROE, MICH.



KIHLKEN SMOCK

ANDERSON



THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY

MONROE, MICHIGAN

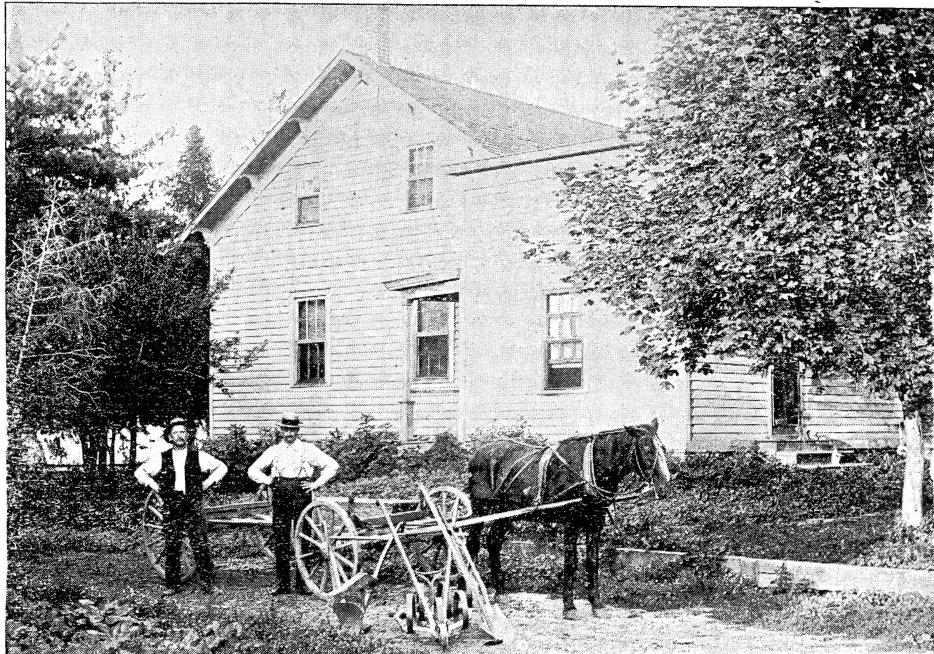
Established 1850 Incorporated 1902

Capital Stock, \$200,000.00
All paid in

**OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES
OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.**

**Everything for the Orchard
Park & Ornamental Garden**

**Largest Retail Nursery Business
in the World**



OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883

APOOR BEGINNING often makes a good ending. In 1883 we were in humble circumstances, as the above picture shows, and our outfit was meagre and commonplace as any farm home. Charles E. Greening, now president of the Greening Nursery Company, and his brother George A. Greening, and their reliable old horse were ready for work without any bank account or nursery stock to supply their start. But they were willing workers and had 30 acres of good land, which was to be the humble beginning of the greatest nursery business in the world.

We are proud, now, of the beginning, as we are also of the wonderful growth of our business enterprise. From 30 acres of farm land to 1500 acres of choice nursery in 28 years, is a just reason for self congratulations.



NURSERIES—FOUNDED IN 1850

The late J. C. W. Greening, founder of Greening's Nurseries, was a professional gardener in Germany. He came to America in the forties and began the nursery business in Monroe in 1850. He was the father of Chas. E. Greening, now president of The Greening Nursery Company, and probably one of the best posted men on nursery and landscape business in America.

The Greening Nursery Co.

Monroe, Michigan

**Established 1850 Incorporated 1902
Capital Stock, \$200,000.00, all paid in**

Officers and Assistants



CHAS. E. GREENING
President
Horticulturist, Gen. Manager



BENJ. J. GREENING
Vice-President
And Manager of Nurseries



ROY M. SPERRY
Sec'y and Treas.
Manager of Offices

JOHN P. SMITH
Advertising Manager and Scientist

CHARLES AUCH
Assistant Horticulturist
and Entomologist

MISS ROSE FREBES
Chief Clerk
in Collection Dept.

GEO. A. SCHAEFER
Shipping Clerk
Chief of Order Dept.

W. A. DRAKE
Supt. Detroit Branch,
Landscape Dept.

JOSEPH MUSIEL
Sup't Greenhouses
Chief Gardener

FRANK YENTZ
Supt. of Nurseries

WILL NAVARRE, FRED DUVALL, MICHAEL FRAZEN and JOSEPH HELLER,
Assistant Superintendents of Nurseries

JOHN W. ROMINE
Master Mechanic & Inventor

WILBUR ROMINE
Assistant Mechanic

This is an organization of experts. The development of such a vast business and a perfectly harmonious system has always been the aim and purpose of The Greening Nursery Company, and from this high standard of proficiency we invite our customers. Come—we have everything that a reliable nursery can offer you.



OUR NEW OFFICE BUILDING

Our new offices are located in the central part of Monroe, corner of Monroe and Second streets, only one block and across the street from the electric railway waiting room. This is a beautiful location, and a fine large building erected and equipped at a great expense. The office rooms are large and convenient and well adapted to the tremendous business conducted by the Greening Nursery and Landscape Company.

An enormous quantity of mail is handled daily by a large force of expert office assistants. The Detroit and Toledo interurban cars pass our doors every thirty minutes.

INTRODUCTORY



HIS BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE can give you but a faint idea of the immensity of our Big Nurseries, which today are the largest in the world. For several years our business has continued to double each year, and for which we gratefully acknowledge the wonderful increased patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon us.

OUR MOTTO is "Strive to Excel" by giving the best and doing the best at all times. "Forward" is the watchword of The Greening Nursery Company and our achievements in business have been marvelous. Every new practical device, every new idea and facility has been adopted for the propagation of high-class nursery stock, as profusely illustrated in this catalogue.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS is the result of careful beginning and a determination to grow and sell the best class of nursery stock that experience, perseverance and money can produce. It has been like the planting of a choice tree, and by its vigor and the laws of Nature it has grown year to year until it spreads out with mammoth trunk and branches and yields abundance of choice fruit for the world's consumption. We employ **TWENTIETH CENTURY METHODS** in every department. We discarded the old-time worn methods long ago and now offer the very best experience on the subject of fruit growing and landscape architecture on a large scale, and our facilities and stock are unsurpassed.

Our Landscape Department is becoming one of the principal branches of our business. We are giving special attention to Landscape Architecture and Landscape Gardening. We furnish our own Landscape designs, drawings and specifications for all kinds of parks, private estates, ornamental gardens and commercial orchards. A lifelong experience enables us to give our customers the very best advice and most desirable stock for planting in **ANY CLIMATE AND UNDER EVERY CONDITION OF SOIL**.



BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AT GREENING'S BIG NURSERIES

OUR FACILITIES

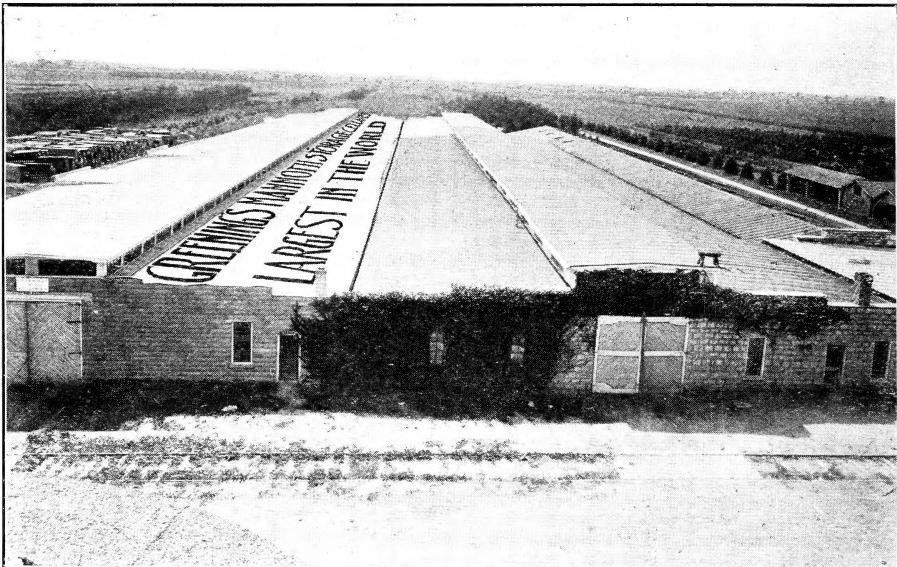
1500 Acres of the Richest Land

Your attention is directed to our facilities, briefly sketched in the following paragraphs:

We have now over 1,500 acres devoted to the propagation of fruit, ornamental trees and plants, and here is where we feel most favored by Nature. We are located about one mile south of the M. C. depot, on a very fertile tract of land, known as the La Plaisance Bay district, near Lake Erie, bordering on Plum Creek Bay. It is justly claimed that this parcel of land is one of the richest in America. It is well adapted to growing healthy nursery stock, producing large bunches of fibrous roots, straight and smooth bodies. A lovely, cool and healthful climate, where Nature riots in wild luxuriance of production. The growth of trees is something wonderful, often from 5 to 6 feet in one season; the wood always ripening up thoroughly before winter. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

Extensive Buildings

The yearly growth of our business requires, almost yearly, additional buildings for prompt and scientific handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Our present system is entirely new and has every convenience known to the business which a lifelong experience could suggest. The system includes our country estates, parks and gardens, nicely equipped offices and our mammoth storage buildings, which add greatly to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our laborers, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business.



OUR MAMMOTH STORAGE CELLARS—LARGEST IN THE WORLD

These grand storage buildings give an interesting example of modern genius in the storage and care of nursery stock. They are eight in number, built of quarried stone and representing the investment of large capital. Total area of storage room, 200,000 sq. ft., being the largest in the world; capacity, over three million trees. With the facilities we have for the perfect storage of stock, we are prepared to meet emergencies arising from shipping stock during the winter and late in spring. Stock is handled and packed in these buildings without exposure to sun, wind and frost. The carelessness among nurserymen generally in handling trees, if seen by planters, would prove a big surprise. Live trees are handled too much like brush from the clearings. Is it a wonder that there are so many disappointed planters. **Under our system of winter storage and packing** we actually retain the perfect growing condition without deterioration in any form, from the time the tree is dug until the planter receives it ready for planting. A cold storage room to hold over stock for very late shipments is in connection with these buildings.

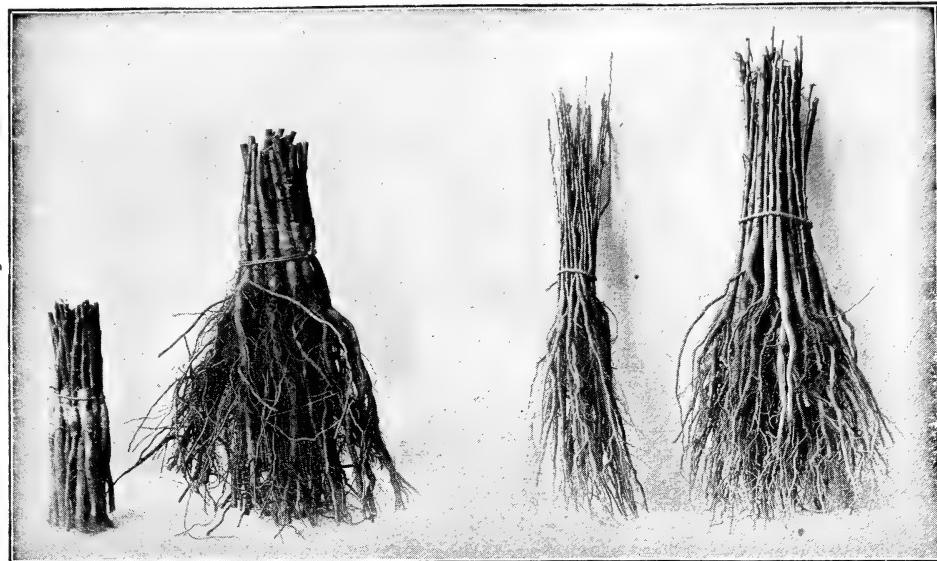
Careful Handling, Skilful Packing

We beg to call the attention of planters to a sad fact. We refer to the careless handling of nursery stock by nurserymen before shipment and the slipshod manner of packing. A vast amount of nursery stock reaches its destination in a condition fit only for the brush heap, as the result of careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days, and in many instances are shipped without necessary packing material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition, even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud before packing them away into the boxes, bales or into the car, and are filled in with plenty of moist packing material to insure safe transportation to destination. In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

I am pleased to say that, although I have handled nursery stock for a number of years, I never saw a finer lot of stock than that which came from your nursery this fall.

J. H. SWIHART,

Mulberry, Ind.

Piece-Root
GraftsFrench Crab
Whole-Root GraftsNo. 2
SeedlingsNo. 1
Seedlings**PIECE-ROOT VS. WHOLE-ROOT TREES**

Above is shown the piece-root and whole-root graft, also No. 1 and No. 2 fruit tree seedlings. Each one of the bundles contains the same number of grafts and seedlings. The superior value of whole-root trees must be readily apparent, even to the inexperienced; still there are nurserymen who will argue that piece-root and No. 2 seedlings are equal to whole-root and No. 1 seedlings. We use only the strongest whole-root stock and the results are most gratifying. We beg the intending planter to consider the value and trueness of variety of our trees. **We use French Crab-apple roots only.**

We Use Whole Roots

In propagating trees we are careful to select roots of strongest growth, well branched and the hardest kinds. For apple we use **French Crab Roots**, noted for their strong, vigorous growing power and hardiness. In pear we use the French branched root of strong caliber. Japan and native pear roots are cheaper and are used by many, but are no comparison to the genuine French root. In plum we use **Myroblolan Root**, which has been found to be far superior to Native Mariana or St. Julien stock in more than one respect. In cherry we use **Mahaleb** root exclusively. It is the root recommended by Professor Bailey and other authorities as being far superior in hardiness and lasting power to Mazzard stock. For peach we use the genuine **Tennessee Natural Peach Seed**, which is gathered under contract at a large cost in the mountains of Tennessee, where they are found growing wild and where fungous diseases are unknown. Nurserymen will argue that cheaper seedlings, piece roots and peach pits obtained from canning factories are as good as whole roots, or natural pits, and in this way try to increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter. Our patrons wonder at the large clusters of roots on our trees. There are reasons, viz.: the use of strong, whole roots is one, and our very complete system of growing another.

Stock is Young, Vigorous, Smooth

For good, lasting results in an orchard, trees should be young, smooth, clean and healthy. The age at which our trees are usually ready for market is from two to three years old; peaches one year from the bud. At this age they have generally attained the required growth, both in body and root. Parties ordering from us may depend on receiving young, healthy, thrifty and well-rooted trees of strongest growing and fruiting power.



THE GRAFTING ROOM, HOME OF THE WHOLE-ROOT GRAFT

In this department the most rigid care and greatest perfection of detail in the work of grafting, tying, handling and storing the grafts is absolutely necessary to insure success. Here is the birthplace of the whole-root graft. The scions are cut late in the fall and together with the crab-apple seedlings are stored in the cellars for grafting during the winter. The tying is done with waxed string by means of a gasoline-driven machine. ONLY THE STRONGEST IMPORTED FRENCH CRAB-APPLE SEEDLINGS ARE USED, roots that are far superior to the American grown in firmness of wood and size. Trees grown from these roots are hardier and stronger in every respect than American grown roots.

Our Trees are Northern Grown and Hardy

Our nothern location is worthy of special mention. One of the great advantages so liberally bestowed upon us by Nature is a lovely, cool and healthful climate; an atmosphere purified and tempered by the balmy breezes of Lake Erie, where fungous diseases are rarely found. The soil is a rich black loam of wonderful fertility, very rich in nitrogen, and underlaid with a porous clay subsoil, eminently adapted to the production of hardy trees, etc. This locality is known as **The Garden of Michigan**. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into the winter without danger of being injured by severe frosts. A comparison will prove that our stock has not the willowy and watery, soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock, which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

Greening's Fruit Grower's Guide Free with each \$10 order

Every purchaser of an order of Nursery Stock amounting to \$10 or more will receive from us postpaid a copy of "Greening's Fruit Growers' and Landscapers' Guide" free of charge. This work embodies five books in one, covering many pages and giving reliable, up-to-date information on Fruit Growing, Spraying and Marketing; also practical hints how to improve and beautify the surroundings of a home. The regular price of book complete is \$1.00 each, which amount we will credit on the first order given for nursery stock amounting to \$10.00 or more.



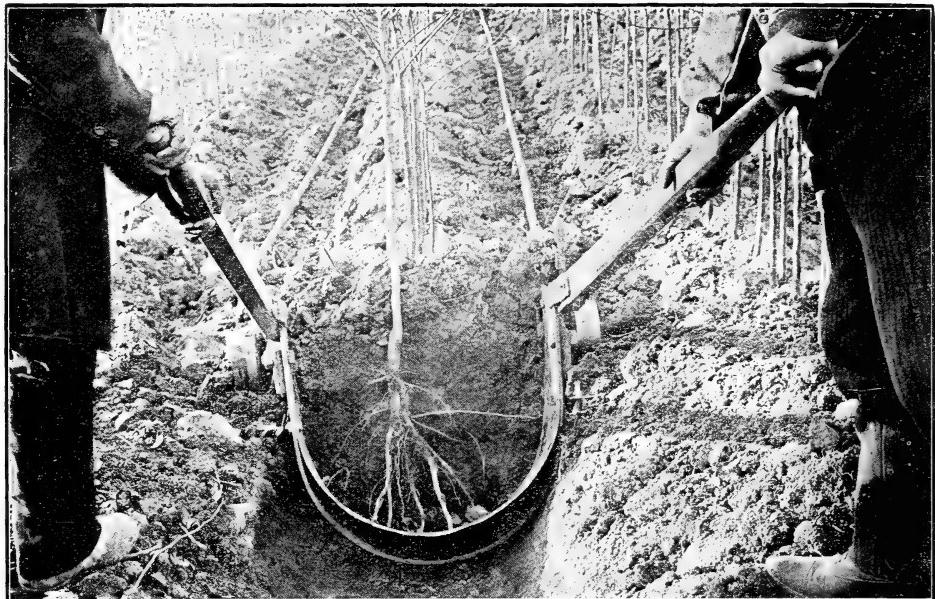
CUR GROUP OF CHAMPION BUDDERS

An aggregation of skilled workmen in the art of budding trees. A small army of active people selected from the most reliable, skilled and intelligent help at the nursery. With this force we are able to bud about 60,000 trees per day.

THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN NURSERY AND ORCHARD WORK IS INEXHAUSTIBLE. WE ARE NOW ONLY JUST BEGINNING TO DO THINGS

The reader on perusing this Catalogue will wonder why it is that we present so many new ideas as implied in the evolution of nursery and fruit industry; so many wonderful discoveries in the scientific field of horticulture. The answer is simple and comprehensive. Our entire organization is working hand in hand along scientific lines. The fundamental principles of our great achievement lie, simply, in the employment of scientific methods in everything we do. Our Mr. Charles E. Greening many years ago recognized the opportunities offered in the horticultural field for the advancement in the production and growing of the "**Ideal Orchard Tree.**" The field for research in this line of work surpasses electricity, automobiles, railroads, etc., etc. It implies all there is in tree and plant growth in this great Nature of ours. The discovery, as for instance, the coming of the Naval orange, Burbank potato, Alfalfa, the Pedigree Tree, etc., means millions to the world. Our success is due to specialization, careful research in the minor details and the employment of scientific methods in every department.

We treat, scientifically, pedigree propagation, top-working, soil cultivation, pruning, digging, handling, storage, packing, fumigation, insects and diseases. The field of study in nursery and orchard work is simply inexhaustible. We feel that we are just now only at the beginning of the great work before us.



DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER—A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH

Progress is the watchword of the American people. This progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree-digging machine, by means of which all kinds of trees, ranging in size from the dwarf-growing kinds up to large shade trees 15 and 20 feet high, may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring the roots. As shown in the illustration, the ground has been dug away directly back of the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree-digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of whole-root apple trees at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to pulley blocks stationed at the ends of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power, as shown on next page. Do not such methods appeal to an intelligent people? With these facilities we are able to furnish trees with abundant masses of fibrous roots, such as will grow and make splendid orchards of strongest fruiting power.

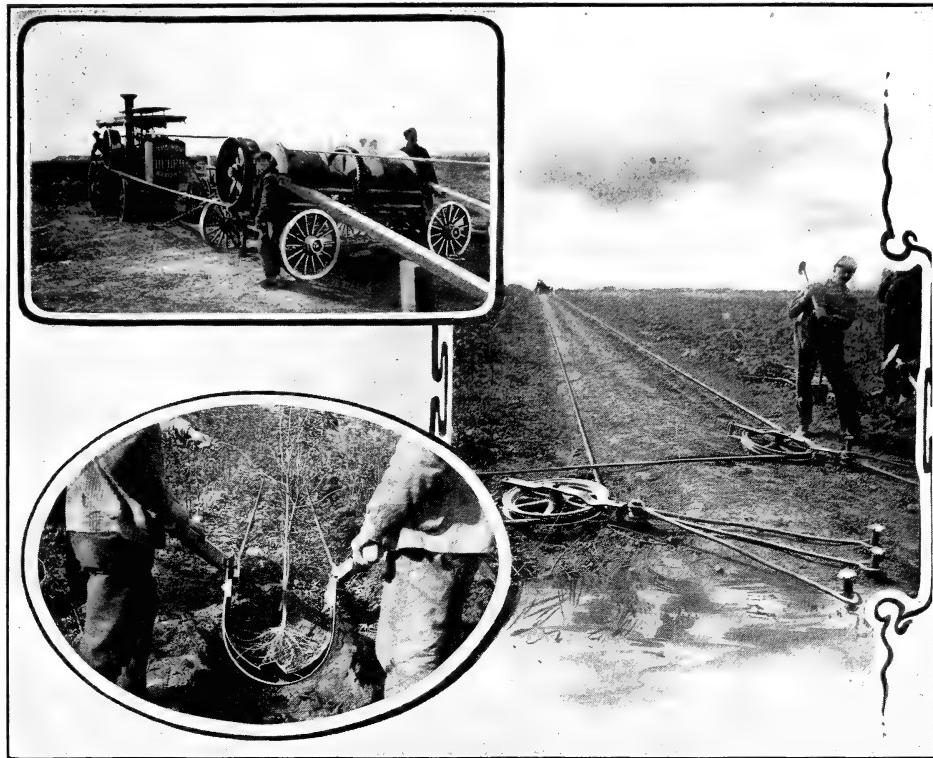
Steam Digging—No Injury to Root or Branch

It is with a feeling of pride that we call attention to the half-tone illustrations in this catalogue showing our modern devices for digging trees by means of a steel blade made to run under the trees at a depth of twenty-four to thirty-six inches, and operated by steam power with cables. The digging machine is covered by patents, and costs, with engine, cables and digger blade, about \$3,000.00. By this method of digging it is impossible to injure or bruise the roots, as is frequently the case in digging under the old rule. How many trees are injured each year by careless work in digging trees a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. How many nurseries are there who exercise the proper care in this respect? But few, indeed. Those receiving our trees will please take notice of the large bunches of fibrous roots, a result of careful digging. The only excuse that can be offered for poor digging, short, mutilated and bruised roots, is careless work, cheap and unreliable help and poor management.

It is right here that we wish to emphasize this fact—**THE ROOT IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE ORCHARD BUSINESS.**

Right from the grafting we are careful to select the very best, and have the **Whole Root** plan carried out in the digging, hauling and shipping, so that the tree when planted begins to grow at once and under the most favorable conditions.

Good, whole, live roots are absolutely essential to vigorous plant life. With these well preserved **Whole Roots** the Greening Nursery Stock is sure to grow.



GREENING'S STEAM DIGGER IN OPERATION

Digs 200,000 trees at a single setting. Our slogan at digging time, "Get all the root," and we certainly get it.

Greening's Pedigree Bred Trees

The ideal plant life, or animal life, is reached by infusing new and better stock into the parent life and bringing about, through Nature, a manifestation of better qualities susceptible to, and inherent in the progeny.

The domestic animals have been bred, in-bred and cross-bred until a high state of perfection is reached, and horses, cattle, sheep and swine are much improved over the original stock since man first captured and tamed them.

But why not the same process in fruit? Why not pedigree-bred trees as well as pedigree-bred horses? And that is just what we have arrived at—pure bred, thoroughly bred nursery stock. For many years we have been carefully selecting our scions from the **BEST ORCHARDS** and from the **BEST TREES**, grafting into the healthiest and most vigorous roots till we can rightfully claim a standard-bred Nursery. And what a difference in the shape and growth of the tree and the quantity and quality of fruit since we began this upbreeding. And what a difference there is between the ill-bred kind that may satisfy some and the pure-bred kind that has no superior. Plant life partakes of thoroughbred breeding just as readily as do animals, and it can be recognized in the parent; but more especially by the fruit or offspring. "By the fruit ye shall know them."

Our trees are the result of careful and scientific breeding, and the superior quality of tree and fruit grown from our nurseries is the very best proof of our thoroughbred stock. Luther Burbank—Nature's Practical Magician—has demonstrated the full meaning of thoroughbred plant life by giving to the world numberless new specimens of fruit and flowers by combining two good qualities to make one better. And so our selection of better scions year by year has kept our stock above the standard and brought the different varieties to perfection.



HARVESTING 100,000 TREES IN ONE DAY

We point with pride to our marvelous success in digging and handling trees. With our present facilities we are able to dig and harvest about 100,000 fruit trees per day. The picture gives an idea how rapidly the trees are brought into the storage buildings. **We beg to call the attention of the reader** to the careless handling and poor digging of nursery stock by a majority of nurserymen. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed for days after digging, causing injury to the roots, one of the reasons why there are so many disappointed planters. Trees are frequently handled like brush from the clearing. Do you wonder why so many complain of trees dying after setting? Not so with our stock; it is not allowed to be exposed to the sun and wind more than thirty minutes after digging before being brought into shelter. Our steam digger gets all the roots; no crushed or broken roots, no drying out, no large losses in the orchard. Our thousands of pleased patrons will vouch for the truth of this assertion. **The value of nursery stock must be judged by its quality and growing conditions**, and not by its cheapness of cost.

The New Nursery Law

Under a recent enactment of the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector, whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all **Agents, Dealers and Nurserymen** engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must have a "State License." It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector at Agricultural College, Michigan**. All nursery stock must also be thoroughly fumigated before shipment, in accordance with the law relating thereto.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have examined the nursery stock of The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Michigan.



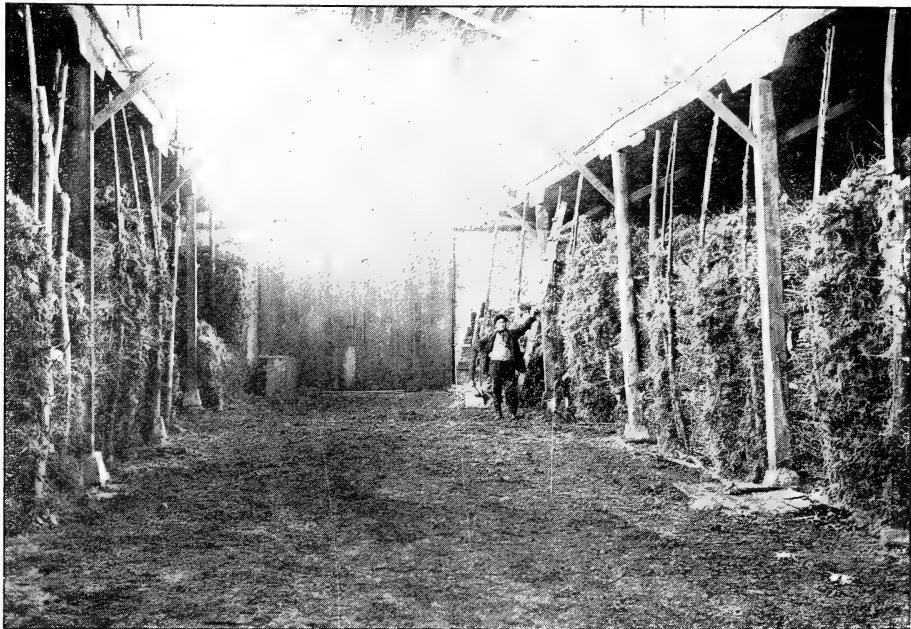
OUR FUMIGATING HOUSE

TREES FREE FROM DISEASE AND INSECTS—FUMIGATION

Pursuant to the requirements of the state law, we have built two large fumigating houses in which all stock is thoroughly fumigated before shipment, with Cyanide of Potassium and Sulphuric Acid, as prescribed by law, which absolutely destroys all insects, also fungus in any form, without injury to the trees. A wagon load of steambug trees, showing large bunches of roots, has been brought into the fumigator, and our chemist is in the act of putting in the charge of chemicals previous to closing the air-tight doors.

OUR GUARANTEE

ALL our stock is guaranteed to be first class according to grade ordered. In filling orders we exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. However, should a mistake happen we will either replace the stock or refund the money after receiving sufficient proof of same. Parties placing orders with us must do so with the understanding that, **we shall not be liable for damages** in such case further than the replacing of all stock proven untrue to name, or refunding the money. Do not make a complaint unless you are sure there is a mistake.



Greening's New Storage System

EVOLUTION IN STORING TREES—GREENING'S ORIGINAL METHOD

We come now to the subject of storing over winter. For nearly 20 years we have been making a careful study of the storing problem, and after many experiments discovered a method of storing by which all of the growing power of the trees is absolutely retained. As shown in the picture, the trees are ricketed up in layers and the roots carefully bedded down in moist excelsior. The temperature is regulated and kept near the freezing point, which keeps the trees in perfect dormant condition, thus preventing the sprouting of the roots or swelling of the buds. There can be no exhaustion of the sprouting or growing vitality of the trees under this treatment, as was and is always the case under the old way of heeling in. This "old way" of storing nursery stock for the winter was to heel the trees into sand in the cellar, which was a good way of retaining the moisture but was a poor way of preventing the tree from early sprouting. With this heeling-in system the little fibre rootlets grow from one-half inch to two inches long, early in the spring before transplanting time, and when they are taken up for shipment these premature rootlets die, causing the tree a waste of life, and always checks the young tree's growth if it does not kill it, for reasons that the sprouting and growing vitality is exhausted. It weakens the tree to lose the useless growth the same as the loss of blood weakens an animal. This old method is a common practice among nurserymen of today, and the buyer of such trees meets with great loss.

Greening's New System of Storage eliminates the difficulties of the "old way." In our system of perfect storage there is no early sprouting. **No second growth** of the tree, hence no rootlets to form until the tree is planted.

From the time the tree is dug with our steam digger, which will dig over 100,000 trees per day, till these trees are carefully stored away in our mammoth cellars is but an hour or two, and they never suffer from wind or sun. This tree is ripe for the winter rest, when dug from the ground in the fall, and it is "put to sleep," as it were, in our cellars and remains in the dormant condition until planted. These storage cellars are kept in a perfect natural atmosphere down to about 40 degrees above zero and sufficiently moist to retain all the life in the tree, hence "Greening's Trees Grow." In this way we can deliver to the customer, in the spring, the best nursery stock that human skill and science can produce. **Greening's System of Storing** trees is acknowledged to be the most perfect, modern and scientific method in the world.



GREENING'S LARGEST SHIPMENT OF TREES ON RECORD

This shipment consisted of thirty-two furniture cars filled to the top with Greening's trees, all packed in bulk, each order being separated with rope partitions. The entire train-load, consisting of about 263,000 fruit trees, largely peaches and apples, went to points along the fruit belt of Michigan. This picture was taken while the train was pulling out of our siding leading from the M. C. R. R. track to our packing cellars, a distance of over one-half mile. Thus we demonstrate the magnitude of our facilities in the handling and shipping of trees.

Our Own Railroad Track

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and increasing trade, and to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have, at great expense, put in a private railroad track, branching from the Michigan Central Railroad. This track covers a distance of over 2,800 feet and runs directly in front of the storage and packing cellars, thus enabling us to handle our shipments with much greater dispatch. An experienced railroad clerk is in charge of the shipping department, whose special business it is to trace consignments by telegraph until they reach their destination, so that there is but little delay in having the shipments reach their destination in the shortest possible time.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES from Monroe are almost perfect. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railways offer service to every point of the compass. The Pere Marquette line runs north and south through Monroe and practically connects all the principal parts of Michigan and the north with Ohio and the south. The Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Ry., a freight road only, connects the south and southeast with the Grand Trunk on the north of us. These, together with the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Shore Line electric railway, gives to Monroe exceptionally good freight, passenger and mail service, day and night. The electric railway waiting room is only one block and on opposite side of street from The Greening Nursery Company's city offices. See page 6, this catalogue.



PRIZE BLOCK OF GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR STANDARD PEAR

This block represents the finest growth we have ever produced in our nurseries. It is the ideal block of what goes to make up the best achievements in the production of the pear tree. A strong, healthy and vigorous growth; some of the trees, as will be seen, towering far above a man's head. This is a result of one season's growth on soil prepared under new and scientific methods. A triumph, indeed, over the old way of growing trees.

Notice to Correspondents

- 1. ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US** by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention.
 - 2. PATRONS ORDERING BY LETTER** should write out their orders plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of a letter. It will prevent mistakes in the bustle of the packing season.
 - 3. ORDERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES** be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, or such as are to be shipped long distances.
 - 4. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES,** or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Express or Postal Money Order or Registered Letter.

Buy steam dug trees from Greening's Big Nurseries



THE OLD WAY OF DIGGING TREES

An every-day scene in digging time under the old method of digging trees with spades. The men have succeeded in lifting the tree, with a mighty effort so frequently necessary to pull the tree, but alas! the tree, being rent from the ground with spade and muscle, the roots are badly broken and bruised, and it will be seen that the man pulling the tree has lost his equilibrium at a critical moment. Thousands of planters will hail with delight the advent of modern tree digging. There can be no disappointment in planting our steam-dug trees, as all the roots are intact and uninjured, not bruised, broken or crushed, as is the case under the old method. Results: smiling patrons, more business, better orchards.

5. WE WILL ASSIST IN SELECTING varieties for those who are unacquainted with the character, growth and varieties of fruit, and will cheerfully offer our experience in suggesting suitable ornamental trees and plants for decorating lawns, parks and avenues. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice, so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then—only with the consent of the purchaser, however—substitute such varieties as are in every respect equivalent in quality and time of ripening.

6. IMMEDIATE NOTICE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO US OF ANY ERROR in filling an order, as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate and rectify the mistake. No claims allowed unless made within five days after receiving goods.

7. PACKAGES ARE DELIVERED to the forwarders without extra charge, carefully packed, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

8. WE WARN DEALERS against using this catalogue to effect their sales. Every salesman who has any authority to represent our nurseries is supplied with our "certificate and license," with our seal stamped thereon.

9. WE DO NOT AGREE TO REPLACE FREE. We do not believe in the policy of replacing stock which dies after transplanting from natural or other causes. Our experience in the past has proven that the practice of replacing free has a tendency to encourage carelessness on the part of the planter, and also of marring to some extent the friendly relationship that ought to exist between the nurseryman and the planter. The most scrupulous care is exercised in the handling of trees from the time of digging until packed for shipment. No chance for injury to stock before shipment is possible under our system. With proper care but very few of our trees fail to grow.



A FIELD LECTURE ON SOIL RENOVATION

The Greening Nurseries are noted for their soil fertility, which produces a very luxurious growth of trees. The secret lies in scientific tillage. Many Agricultural Colleges send their students here for postgraduate study, and this view pictures Mr. Greening delivering a field lecture on green manuring.

Treatise on Transplanting Soil Preparation, Pruning, Etc.

Preparation of Soil before Planting

In the preparation of soil for an orchard, let us first give attention to improving the condition of the soil. In the first place, let it be put down as a settled fact that stable manure is the only all-round and most perfect fertilizer that can be found. It should be applied freely and turned under before planting. A green crop turned under, such as peas, corn, buckwheat, cow-peas or clover, will be found of inestimable benefit. Soils rich in plant food, such as new land, old meadows or pasture lands, require little if any manure at planting time; such lands should, if possible, be planted to hoed crops the year before. The orchard, being planted for a lifetime, care in preparing the soil and selecting land adapted for the purpose should not be overlooked. Work the land deep and thoroughly before planting. If in a yard where a plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep for several feet around, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotted manure. Drainage on wet soils is necessary; orchard trees will not thrive on wet lands.

Selecting a Site for an Orchard

In the matter of selecting a site for one or more kinds of fruit, the question of soil and location is of prime importance. An elevated location, having good surface and air drainage, is in most instances preferable to level lands. Under-drainage on level lands is necessary for good results, and makes the soil loose, fertile and warm. It is a mistake to plant fruit on low, wet lands. Apples, peaches, plums, quinces and cherries succeed best on a gravelly or light soil, while pears and grapes will do best on heavy soil.



MODEL ORCHARD OF GREENING'S TREES THREE YEARS OLD

TREES TRUE TO NAME. This all-important subject is now occupying a prominent place in the minds of orchardists. Only large nurseries that raise all their own trees can be safely relied upon. We recommend our trees to our customers true to name, and our large and rapidly growing business and staunch integrity is a safeguard to the purchaser. Our perfect system of handling makes it safe for you to buy your trees of Greening's Big Nurseries.

Distances for Planting

Apples	32 to 40 feet apart
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 20 feet apart
Pears, Dwarf	12 to 16 feet apart
Cherries	16 to 20 feet apart
Plums	16 to 20 feet apart
Peaches	16 to 20 feet apart
Quinces	12 to 16 feet apart
Apricots	16 to 20 feet apart

Grapes (trellis)	8 feet apart
Grapes (arbor)	6 feet apart
Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet apart
Currants	4 to 6 feet apart
Raspberries, Red.....	2 x 7 feet apart
Raspberries, Black....	3 x 7 feet apart
Blackberries	3 x 7 feet apart
Strawberries	1 x 4 feet apart

Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2723
At 5 feet apart each way.....	1742
At 6 feet apart each way.....	1210
At 8 feet apart each way.....	681
At 10 feet apart each way.....	435
At 12 feet apart each way.....	302

At 16 feet apart each way.....	170
At 18 feet apart each way.....	134
At 20 feet apart each way.....	109
At 25 feet apart each way.....	70
At 30 feet apart each way.....	50
At 32 feet apart each way.....	40
At 40 feet apart each way.....	27

Care before Planting

Immediately after receiving your trees or plants from the nursery, moisten thoroughly and wrap or cover to prevent drying out. Bring them home at once and heel in without delay. Cover all the roots good and deep and moisten the soil thoroughly. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries should be kept in cellar well dampened until ready to plant. Do not permit the stock to become injured by exposure at any time before planting. Avoid exposure to wind and sun.

Root Pruning before Planting

The roots of trees, grapevines, gooseberries and currants should be carefully pruned before planting. Use a sharp knife and remove all the broken and bruised roots. Cut back all roots from the under side, leaving the roots as long as possible. With most of our ornamental trees, and especially evergreens, as little root area should be cut away as practicable.

Crown Pruning at Planting Time

The work of pruning the tops of trees may be done either before or after planting. If done after planting, care should be exercised not to loosen the trees in the ground. We advise top pruning of grapes and small fruits after planting.



PRUNING PEACH TREES

The Greening system of pruning peach trees at planting time to form a low crown, consists of cutting back the top to two feet above the ground, after planting, leaving spurs as shown in illustration two inches long. In case there are no branches to cut to spurs, the buds on the tree will answer the purpose of the spurs, and form a perfect head.

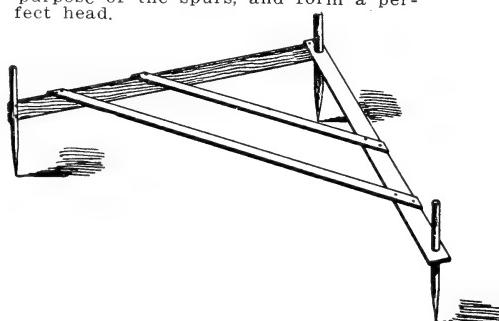


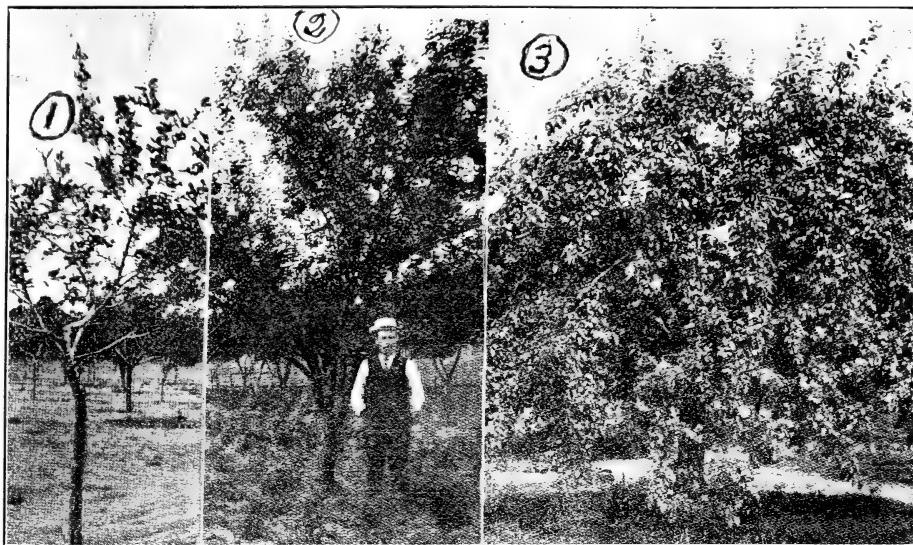
**PRUNING APPLE, PEAR, PLUM
AND CHERRY TREES**

Prune off all branches except the upper three or four; these cut back to spurs about six inches in length. Good judgment is necessary in selecting branches for the crown, such as will form an evenly balanced head.

The Planting Square

A wooden square is made out of fence boards eight feet long, dressed and perfectly straight, and these are nailed so as to form a true triangle. No matter what the shape of the field is, always begin staking out on a true square and for this purpose the planting square will be of excellent service. By sighting across the field over the stakes on the planting square, a perfect square of the orchard is obtained.





High-headed and Low-headed Trees

This picture illustrates high-headed and low-headed trees as seen in three different orchards. In the orchard on the left side is a small tree, which crown is higher than a man's head. This tree is badly trimmed and the top entirely too high. The larger tree back of the man has a low crown and strong framework, but the top of it is allowed to grow too high. The tree on the right is ten years old and fully demonstrates what can be done with Greening's Low-Headed Tree System.

Greening's Low-Headed Trees

Will Add Millions to the Wealth of the Commercial Fruit Grower; Advantages of the Greening Low-Crown System.

1. Our new system of low-heading all kinds of fruit trees brings the fruit closer to the source of the water supply; in other words, there will be considerable less evaporation and waste than with the old method practiced, where the fruit is high up in the air and the trunks exposed to the weather and elements, over 95 per cent of the fruit is water and less than 5 per cent of the ingredients make up the chemical elements contained in the fruit.

2. There is only one-half the cost of spraying in labor and material, as a great waste is usually accompanied in spraying high-top trees.

3. The expense of picking is reduced about one-half for reasons that the picker can pick from a low stepladder or an elevated wagon platform, and can pick twice as much fruit in the same length of time and with greater success.

4. There is a great saving in the labor of pruning the trees.

5. The trunks grow stronger, the framework of the main branches more substantial, and the crown is stronger, stiffer and better adapted to stand the wind storms, which means that there is a big saving in the fruit that would be otherwise knocked off from the trees where the branches are loaded with fruit and are

swaying in the wind. Under our system the branches are stronger and more substantial to carry a load of fruit. The loss alone in the falling of fruit in times of heavy winds is something enormous, and it is usually a complete loss, except where there are facilities to take care of the fruit immediately after it has been knocked off.

6. The trunks of the trees are less subject to disease and injury from the elements. It is a fact that on high-top trees you will usually find more or less injury on the southwest side, caused by the sun and elements, all of which is eliminated under our system of low training.

7. The tree develops a much larger and stronger root system, protecting it against the effect of drought and other severe weather conditions.

8. The quality of fruit is much improved and the yield is greatly increased. When proper culture is supplemented by our new method of orchard pruning a large per cent of the crop will be of high-grade quality and color, and will bring top-notch prices in the markets.

The Greening Low-Crown System of Tree Pruning will revolutionize the Fruit Industry of this country. We were first to advocate it. Under our method of bringing the crown closer to the ground and confining the top, the root growth is greatly increased, giving more growing and fruiting power to the tree.

Leading Commercial Fruit Growers are Enthusiastic in advocating our new method of tree growing for low-down crowns. Mr. C. E. Brisbin, Schuylerville, N. Y., reports four feet of growth the first season with only one dead tree out of 5,000 apple trees planted spring 1911. Mr. J. K. Barden, South Haven, Mich., harvested on an average of five bushels of peaches to the tree the fifth year from his low-headed orchard of Greening's trees. Dr. C. N. Smith, Toledo, O., planted a large orchard in Western Michigan of our low-headed trees, and was so well pleased that he placed his order for many thousands more of our low-headed trees as a result of his success.

Greening's Orchard Information Bureau

Expert Horticulturists Furnished to Teach Orchard Work to Our Customers

The country is awakening to the fact that expert horticulturists are much needed to impart knowledge for successful orchard work by proper pruning, cultivating, spraying, care in handling and marketing of fruits, and this is becoming more and more a scientific study. If properly done, it means a large increase of profits. The enormous increase in the consumption of fruits throughout the world will necessitate the increase of fruit production, and hence more orchards. Commercial and professional men in many sections of the country are investing in commercial orchards. But we find that one of the obstacles has been the lack of knowledge in orchard work and the great scarcity of men who are familiar with this special class of work. To meet the great want, we have established a department of horticulture in our business, a so-called school of horticulture, where we purpose to train young men to be proficient in modern orchard work. We purpose to furnish our customers with experienced horticulturists to teach and impart knowledge in the latest ideas in orchard work. We will send out men to teach our modern system of low training and pruning, all the latest ideas in spraying for the destruction of insects and fungus diseases, also the latest ideas in care and cultivating cover crops, renovation of orchards, examination of soils, etc.

Scientific Methods Employed

This is the only nursery firm that employs specialists for scientific work. Our nurseries are the only nurseries in the world employing an expert entomologist and expert chemist with complete laboratory.

**NURSERY SPRAYING: A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH—OUR SPRAYING APPARATUS**

During the process of our experiments and investigations for obtaining knowledge of causes and effects, our attention has centered on the scientific experiments in spraying to obtain two distinct results:

First—Spraying with a solution of lime and sulphate of copper for the purpose of preserving the foliage; in other words, to ward off all fungous diseases, and thus to stimulate the growing functions of trees and plants.

Second—To destroy the insects by adding arsenic poisons in prescribed quantities. Under this method we keep the trees in good growing condition during the entire summer season, thereby counteracting a weak and tender second growth, which is often the case when trees have stopped growing from some cause during the summer months.

Staking Out the Orchard

After the field has been squared up and stakes placed at each corner of the field, stretch a rope or strong wire from stake to stake around the outside, staking the distances the trees are to be planted along the wire, and proceed in this way until you get around the field. The wire line is the most practical, as it will not stretch. The most practical way of using the wire line is to have a rim soldered at such distances apart as it is desired to plant, all along the wire, and in staking out, drive a stake exactly at each rim.

Heeling In before Planting

Dig a trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep, loosen the lower band of a bundle, wet the trees thoroughly, place them into the trench and cover carefully, pressing the ground down with the foot. Trees which are received in the fall for spring planting should be heeled in during the winter eighteen inches deep, placing the trees at an angle of forty-five degrees, opening up the bundles and being careful to fill the soil well in among the roots. The trees thus heeled in should be well banked up over winter and planted out early in the spring. For heeling in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them. Heeling in over winter applies to tender trees and plants, especially peach trees. At least two-thirds of the bodies should be covered. Cover trees, after heeling in, with evergreen boughs if obtainable. Some fruit growers prefer fall shipment, and heeling in over winter; the advantage claimed is in having the stock for very early spring planting. Always wet down after heeling in. We recommend spring delivery and planting, because we can guarantee to bring the trees to the planter as early in spring as it is advisable to plant.



VISITORS AT GREENING'S

Thousands of people visit our nurseries every year during the summer months. Fruit growers, gardeners, farmers, park commissioners, business and professional men, instructors and students of agricultural colleges and schools are among our many visitors. Five short lectures on orchard work were given to this audience by Charles E. Greening.

Fig. 1.

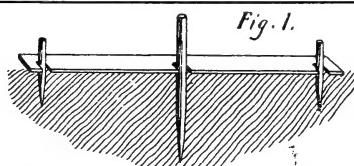


Fig. 2.

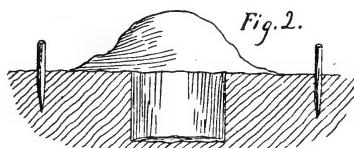
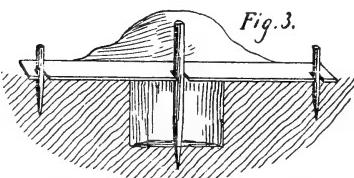


Fig. 3.



The Planting Board

This is a board six inches wide and about five feet long, notched as shown on the picture. The purpose of the planting board is to prevent the orchard from being planted out of square. In digging the hole place the board at the middle notch against the stake, and drive small stakes in end notches as shown in Fig. 1. Next remove board and dig the hole, leaving end stakes in place, Fig. 2. After the hole is completed replace the board in two end stakes, placing the stake in position as shown in Fig. 3. The idea in using this device is to get the stake exactly in the place where it stood before digging the hole. In planting, set trees close against the stake and always on the same side of the stake throughout the field, and your orchard will be perfectly straight in every direction.

Planting the Trees

After the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth so as to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position and packing the soil firmly around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth



HIGH AND LOW TOP TREES

This picture illustrates high and low top trees from the nursery. The comparison with the man's height illustrates the length of stem, the depth of planting to be taken into consideration. The Greening Nursery Company advocate the low pruning and the low top trees everywhere. Notice the vigorous growth of roots and tops on the Greening Nursery Stock.

**Customers are Welcome
to Visit
Our Big Nurseries**

Best He Ever Planted

The peach trees I bought of your agent this spring are the best I ever planted. The growth the first year is enormous.

L. HOWE,
Memphis, Mich.

around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Spring Planting**—Level the soil around the tree after spring planting. **Fall Planting**—Bank up against the tree after fall planting, and remove to a level in spring. **Mulching**, with a covering of straw manure, not fresh horse manure, leaf mould after planting, is highly beneficial and will often save the tree in dry seasons. Dwarf Pear should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Planting Grape Vines

Plant 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface; spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position, fill in the earth and press down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

Planting Small Fruits

The soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart; Strawberries for field culture, 1x4 feet, and for garden, 2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting will smother the plant. Spread the roots, in planting small fruits, as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly with the hand. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse straw manure to prevent the plants from being heaved out during the winter. After planting, cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.



CHAS. E. GREENING'S SUMMER HOME AND PRIVATE PARKS

Planting Ornamental Trees

Plant same as fruit trees, except that larger holes should be dug to accommodate the roots. The ground should be pressed down firmly over the roots with the foot. Two-thirds of the tops should be cut off on all ornamental trees, except Cut-leaved Birch and Horse Chestnuts, which should not be headed in. Care should be taken to prune the tops so that the trees will make a well-balanced and uniform top. The forming of the crown is regulated entirely by the pruning. On some kinds of trees it may be necessary to tie the tree to a strong stake to hold it firmly in its place.

Evergreens

Soak the ground thoroughly after planting, and apply a thick covering of straw manure over the surface, around the tree, to retain moisture in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree, for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

Planting and Pruning Shrubbery and Roses

Make the soil rich by applying well-rotted barnyard manure, which should be worked in with the soil. Trim off all the ends of roots; plant shrubbery two inches and roses three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly over the roots. Cut back tops on roses, leaving four inches above ground. On shrubbery cut back one-half of top after planting. All sprouts growing out of the ground on roses should be removed as soon as discovered, and should be cut close to the stalk so as to prevent further sprouting. This is very important, as the wild sprouts if allowed to grow up will smother the grafted part. Cover roses during the winter with leaves or straw. Cut back hardy Hydrangeas severely each year; other shrubbery trim out the old wood and head in to suit your taste each year. For summer pruning of shrubbery see instructions under Hardy Shrubs, in this catalogue.



A BLOCK OF BANNER PEACH TREES

Here we show a block of peach trees, representing five months' growth from bud, of salable size, all pruned up ready to be dug with the steam digger. In this climate peach trees make a strong, hardy, healthy growth, and ripen up their wood early in the fall. Insects and fungous diseases on peach trees are things unknown in this locality. The most scrupulous attention is given the varieties so as to have them pure and true to name. A new method of pruning has a tendency to make the body smooth and symmetrical; all have straight leaders and in this respect are above comparison with Eastern or Southern grown peach trees, which are frequently very forked, crooked and knotty. The trees shown are of the Banner variety, a peach ripening after Late Crawford, and which has very superior qualities over other late ripening varieties. See colored illustration and description.

Northern Grown Trees are the Best

The North is the climate of achievement, and it is the place to grow hardy vines and trees. Northern-grown trees mature each season's growth, preparatory for the winter rest, and thereby the roots, wood and whole tree become harder, stronger, more vigorous in growth and not soft, watery, willowy, like southern-grown trees. The Greening Nursery Company have their own special way of lifting and maturing trees before they are put into the storage cellars, so the wood is hardened and the trees firm and ready for the winter rest.

Vitality and Vigor Retained

Our careful and quick handling of trees does not allow them to suffer from any exposure, keeping all vitality in the tree, insuring ready growth for the spring planting. The Greening trees are never exposed to wind or sun after digging and are kept in a perfect state of preservation. Come and see how we dig trees the latter part of October.

Greening's Trees Grow

Greening's Big Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen: I received 1,200 trees from you last year and only five out of the twelve hundred died. I am well pleased with them.

C. G. NASH, New Era, Mich.

Bound to Bring Results.

I wish to congratulate you upon your efforts to improve old strains of fruits in this state with Pedigree Trees, and I believe that the lines you have started out on are bound to bring results.

JOHN I. GIBSON,
Secretary Western Michigan Development Bureau,
Traverse City, Mich.

Greening's Top-Worked Trees

A Scientific Triumph, Outwitting Nature.



ILLUSTRATION OF TOP - WORKED TREES

Greening's New Method of Outwitting Nature

in plant life as well as in animal life, it is a well-known fact that early maturity means a short life. This law of Nature applies to fruit trees of all kinds and not certain varieties. For example, the Wagner apple comes into bearing earlier than any other apple tree and virtually exhausts itself by overbearing, making it short lived. We are able to overcome this weakness in the same manner as applied in top-working the slow-growing varieties, such as Canada Red and Jonathan. See next page for Greening's top-worked specialties.

Endorsed by America's Best Authorities.

With our top-worked apple trees three prominent features come into use:

First, the crab apple root; second, the hardy Gideon stem; third, the variety worked onto the top itself. This combination brings out the following advantages:

First, in the strong growing power imparted to the tree by the use of the crab apple root; second, the iron-clad hardiness and wonderful, thrifty nature of the Gideon stem or trunk; third, the strong growing and bearing power of the top-worked variety into which is imparted all the hardiness and vigor contained in the stem and root. Under these conditions we are producing the ideal orchard tree and in a measure outwitting Nature.

The top work is done in the latter part of August, by means of inter-budding, and the trees are ready to be put on the market for orchard planting the following spring. Any of our customers having a desirable strain of apples can have them top-worked by us, provided arrangements are made in the proper time for the shipment of the scions. Our system of top-worked trees must be considered by all intelligent growers as a scientific triumph for the following reasons:

First, we force the varieties such as are late in coming into bearing, to produce fruit several years earlier. Second, we change the nature of the very slow-growing varieties that would be unprofitable to plant on account of their slow growth, and which fruit is of choice quality, to become a strong, vigorous growing tree with a hardy, thrifty trunk that will withstand the force of the elements and force a strong growth of wood and fruit into the slow-growing, top-worked variety. Third,

Greening's Top-Worked Specialties

Under our system of top-working fruit trees we are virtually changing the nature of the tree; that is, outwitting Nature and producing certain results that must be considered a complete scientific triumph in the production of ideal orchard trees.

Greening's Top-Worked Northern Spy Apple

It is a well-known fact that the Northern Spy requires a long time coming into bearing. While it is considered one of the leading market apples, many fruit growers have been constrained from planting this variety for reasons stated above.

Under our system of top-working the Northern Spy, we have completely overcome this difficulty and are bringing the tree into early fruiting by top-working it into the stem of the Gideon apple—the hardest and quickest growing apple tree in the world. Under this treatment we are able to produce a crop of Northern Spy apples practically in the same length of time as ordinary apples grow. The Gideon apple tree upon which we top-work the Northern Spy is grafted on the root grown from the seed of the hardy crab apple, which insures its perfect bearing. The top-worked Northern Spy is sure to meet with perfect favor with all intelligent fruit growers, and we have every reason to recommend it to our customers.

Greening's Top-Worked Canada Red

Anyone who is familiar with the quality of the Canada Red apple will know that, as a market apple, it is considered one of the best if not the best in the country. Its color and excellent shipping qualities are unsurpassed, having a very high, rich, red color, while in quality it stands at the head of the list. Its great drawback for having it become the leading market apple is on account of its very slow habit of growth. On that account it has been discarded from the market list of apple varieties in the past. Our system of top-working the Canada Red on the stem of the hardy and fast-growing Gideon apple has entirely overcome the weakness of its feeble growth and places this apple on the list of most profitable apples in cultivation.

Greening's Top-Worked Wagner Apple

The Wagner apple is considered the choicest quality and a great market variety for an early winter apple. It has its weakness in its habit of overbearing. It is classed among the earliest bearing varieties, and is frequently used as a filler in apple orchards where the first trees are planted at a distance of forty feet or over apart. The difficulty with the Wagner is on account of its great productiveness. It overbears and exhausts itself, making it short-lived and unprofitable in the long run as a standard orchard tree.

With our system of top-working on a strong growing, hardy stem, having as a foundation the vigorous growing, hardy crab apple root, we overcome in a large measure the weakness of the Wagner tree, making it more thrifty in growth, stronger in vitality to withstand the drain of overproduction.

The Wagner apple tree, being somewhat tender, the stem or trunk is subject to scalds and is frequently injured by the extreme winters of the northern latitude. Our system of top-working absolutely eliminates every possible danger of injury from sun and cold. The top-worked Wagner for these reasons must be considered a valuable tree.

In the foregoing we mention only three varieties of entirely different characteristics and they practically illustrate the three main objectionable features usually found in the apple family. All varieties of apples having any of these objectionable features referred to in the three above varieties mentioned may be treated in exactly the same manner with the most complete success. Under this treatment we are overcoming some of the serious obstacles that have presented themselves in the past to the American fruit grower.

The Pedigree Tree

The Pedigree Tree is the tree that has been propagated by means of grafting or inoculation from the scions taken from a bearing orchard tree. As far as we know, we are the only nursery company who are making a practice of improving all the old leading standard varieties of commercial orchard fruits, by a system of careful selection of scions taken from orchard trees that have shown marked superiority in size, color and quality of fruit that have repeatedly taken the highest prizes at the fruit shows, and have attracted general attention in point of excellence.

In conversation with the writer, Luther Burbank, the wizard horticulturist, at his home at Santa Rosa, Cal., our system of breeding up the hardy fruits was highly endorsed by Mr. Burbank, and commented upon as being one of the highest ideals in horticulture research ever before attempted. Mr. Burbank emphasized his remarks by stating that our system of breeding the Pedigreed Trees would prove to be worth many millions of dollars to the fruit growers of this country.

In the discovery of the Kihlken Smock Peach, a single variety which is a very much improved Smock, found in an orchard of Beer Smock is, in our estimation, worth millions of dollars alone to this country. We leave it to the reader what it means to the fruit growers of this country; what it means to breed up hundreds of varieties of fruits into the Pedigree Trees, that will produce fruits of a high and improved quality.

Mr. Cressey, horticulturist, in a recent number of The Saturday Evening Post, published an article on the Pedigree tree propagation from the scions taken from the bearing trees, saying among the many good things in favor of this idea, that "It would pay the fruit growers to pay double the price for Pedigreed trees, considering the great benefits we would derive from the trees after they come into bearing, and the great value such an orchard would have over the trees grown in the ordinary way."

Hundreds of horticulturists are assisting us in the breeding of Pedigreed trees.

In this great work we have the co-operation of the leading horticulturists, agricultural colleges, and thousands of our customers, who are working hand in hand with us in improving the varieties of our standard hardy fruits.

Fruits, Animals, Vegetables and Grains Degenerate

One of the natural laws of Nature is that all things that are reproduced and bred over and over again, and tending to become weakened in many instances, like the peach blow potato, "run out." This is especially true in fruit trees that are being grafted and intergrafted from year to year without any attempt or renewal to improve the varieties.

Our system of breeding the Pedigree tree has been endorsed by the best authority in the country.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

GREENING'S PEDIGREE APPLE TREES

Our Horticultural Department on scientific research has given special attention to the improvement of the apple tree. Among fruit products, the apple is now considered the leading article of food throughout the world. As a health food it is absolutely unsurpassed. It is eminently proper that the apple should receive special attention. We have made some wonderful discoveries in the creation of the ideal apple tree, and we direct the reader to read—

Page 32—Treating on Greening's Pedigreed trees;

Page 30—Treating on Greening's Top-worked trees;

Page 23—Treating on Greening's Low-crown trees.

The world is certain to profit millions by our new scientific discoveries in tree growing and training for the "ideal orchard tree."

The apple orchard may be filled in with so-called fillers such as peaches, cherries, plums or pears which come into bearing in three to four years, producing many crops before the apples grow large enough to cover the ground. A large profit may be made from the orchard before the apple comes into bearing.

SUMMER APPLES

Bough—See Sweet Bough.

Red June—See Carolina Red.

Carolina Red June—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; an abundant bearer; moderate grower.

Strawberry—See Early Strawberry, Autumn Strawberry and Washington Strawberry.

July.

Early Harvest (Early June)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; striped with deep red; tender, subacid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

Tetofski—Hardy as a crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

***Yellow Transparent**—"The most valuable early apple ever introduced."

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a deep bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from five to ten days ahead of Early Harvest. July. (See colored illustration.)

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Very large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white. Very hardy. Sept. and Oct.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium; streaked; tender, juicy; fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

***Chenango**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly subacid. Sept.

***Duchess of Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Equal to Winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor slightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. Sept.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. Sept. and Oct.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

***Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate; quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. Sept.-Oct.

Munson Sweet—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. Sweet. Oct. to Dec.

Oldenburg—See Duchess.

Pippin—See Fall Pippin, and Newton Pippin.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. to Nov.

***Red Beitzheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color.

***Twenty Ounce**—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. Nov. to Dec.

Washington Strawberry—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk subacid; a hardy, vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.

WINTER APPLES

***Arkansas Black**—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks; the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor; one of the best keeping apples. Specimens have been kept until August the following year.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender; rich, sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. Nov. to April.

***Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.

Banana—See Winter Banana.

Bellflower—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Jan. to May.

Bismarck—A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground; hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty. Tree of dwarf habit, and may be grown in pots for decorative purposes. Dec. to Jan.

Bottle Greening—Medium size; green, with red cheek. Tree a good grower and hardy. A native of Vermont. Dec. to March.

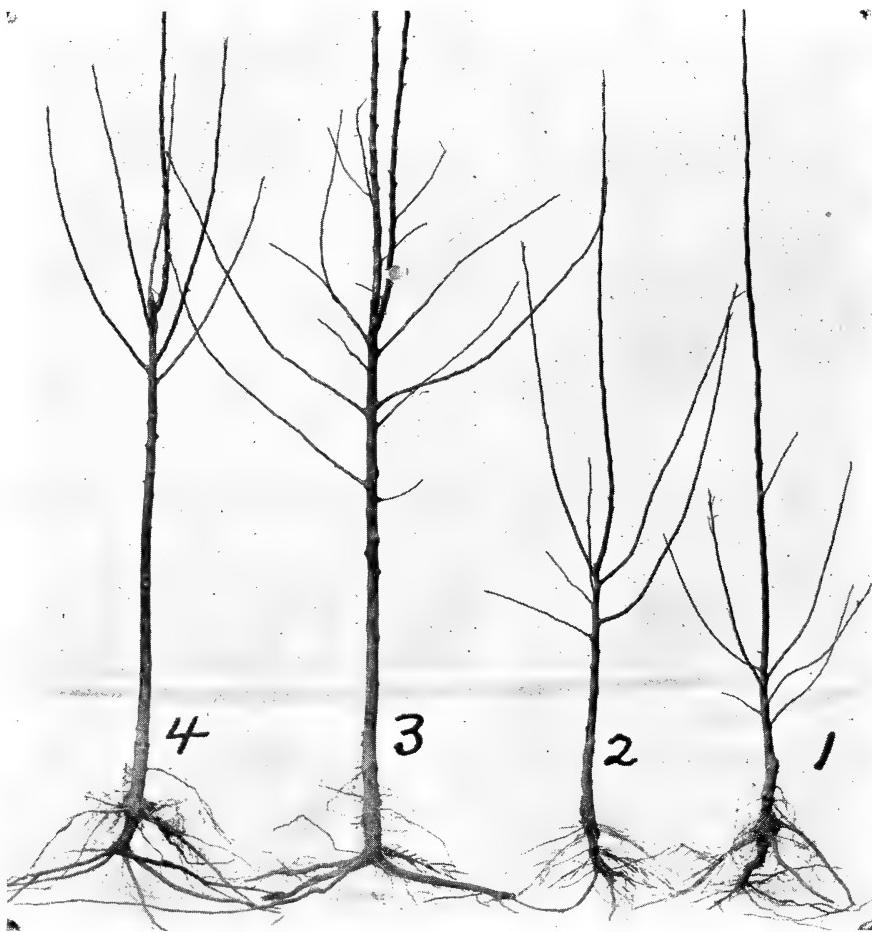
***Canada Red**—Sometimes called Steels Red. As a long-keeping market apple with good color, it is unsurpassed. Invariably brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel more than the best of winter apples. The only drawback has been its slow growth of tree. The Greening method of top-working it in the nursery on the hardy, fast-growing Gideon stem and French crab root, has completely overcome the difficulty occasioned by its miserable growing habit. Under our scientific treatment of top-working the Canada Red on hardy, fast-growing stock, it will grow into a bearing orchard as quickly as any of the other varieties of apples, making it one of the most



NORTHERN SPY

DUCHESS

WEALTHY



THE APPLE TREE ILLUSTRATED

Planters seem to have so little knowledge of trees that we append illustrations and description of the various sizes that make up the tree ordinarily planted by the orchardist. To meet the wants of the thousands of our planters, many of whom have their own ideas about what kind of a tree they want, we grow both the high and low-headed trees. The picture and descriptions will convey ideas of different kinds of apple trees grown for orchard planting:

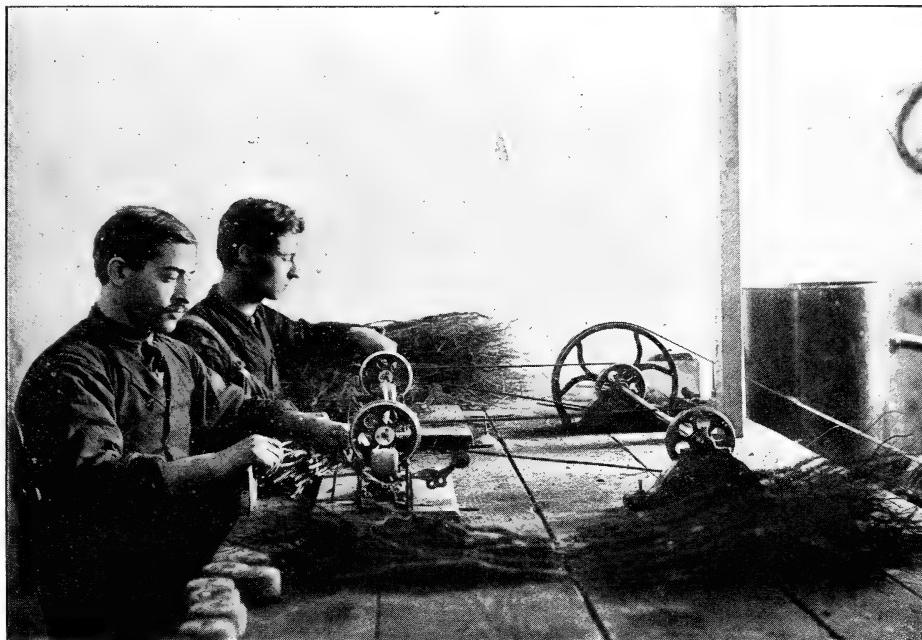
- No. 1**—Budded apple tree one year old from bud, 3-year crab root; average height about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An excellent orchard tree for low heading.
- No. 2**—Low-headed grafted apple tree two years old, 3-year crab root, an ideal orchard tree; average height about 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Grown and trained especially for the low-top orchard.
- No. 3**—High-headed grafted apple tree, first grade size, three years old, 4-year crab root; average size $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet.
- No. 4**—High-headed grafted apple tree of medium grade size, 4-year crab root; average height $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet.

profitable varieties for a commercial orchard. Fruit medium to large, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, subacid, refreshing and delicious; a keeper and shipper of highest quality. Jan. to May. Read pages 30 and 31.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained; crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent. An

early and abundant bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Stark's Delicious—A good sized apple with the surface almost covered with a beautiful, brilliant dark red and blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end. The flavor is sweet, slightly touched with acid. Flesh fine grain, crisp and juicy. A very valuable market variety. Nov. to Jan.



WRAPPING APPLE GRAFTS BY GASOLINE POWER

Here we show our latest graft wrapping machine, operated by a gasoline engine. Two wrapping machines are shown. One man with machine will wrap over 15,000 whole root grafts in a single day, more than three times as many as by hand, and the work is far superior to the old method in point of quality, as it insures a better union of the graft. **Note whole-root grafts in picture.**

***Fameuse**—See Snow Apples.

Fallawater—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. Nov. to Jan.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Foliage large and dark. Feb. to May.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality poor. Tree one of the hardiest; best for top-working.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. Dec. to May.

***Grimes' Golden**—An apple of the highest quality; very rich, subacid, with pear flavor; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Nov. to March.

Greening—See Bottle Greening, Rhode

Island Greening and Northwestern Greening.

***Hubbardston**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer; one of the very best. Dec. to May.

***Jonathan**—Fruit medium, conical; skin nearly covered with dark or livelily red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; a favorite market variety. Nov. to March.

King of Tompkins County—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. Nov. to March.

***Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly subacid. Dec. to March.

L. S. Pearmain—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly subacid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Oct. to Feb.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large; dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Very valuable

market variety in the West. Nov. to April.

***Mann**—Fruit large, roundish oblate; nearly regular; skin deep greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, subacid. One of the latest keepers. Jan. to May.

McIntosh—Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality. Tree a medium grower. Nov. to Feb.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. Dec. to March.

Newton Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Tree light grower while young. Dec. to May.

Nonesuch—See Hubbardston.

***Northwestern Greening**—Yellow; smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant, annual bearer. Jan. to June.

***Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late. Nov. to March.

Top-worked Northern Spy—See pages 30 and 31.

***Ox Noble**—A very valuable market fruit. Fruit very large, richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree harder than Baldwin, and a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Mich.; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. Nov. to March.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh tender, white, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. Jan. to May.

Pippin—See Fall Pippin, Missouri Pippin and Newton Pippin.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grow-

er and good bearer. Autumn in the South; Oct. to Jan. in the North.

Red Canada—See Canada Red.

***Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A spreading, irregular grower and an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. A popular market sort in many sections. Nov. to Feb.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Long keeper. April to June.

***Salome**—Skin striped; shaded light and deep red over yellow; half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, good; its hardness, long-keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as a crab. Jan. to May.

Seeknofurther—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

***Shiawassee Beauty**—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium; whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, subacid. Tree vigorous; very productive. Oct. to Jan.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium. A moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in South and West. Dec. to March.

***Snow Apple (Fameuse)**—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Oct. to Jan.

Spitzenburg (E s o p u s)—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavored; tree a light grower but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. Nov. to March.

***Stark**—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild subacid. Jan. to May.

Stayman Winesap—The best of the Winesap family. Originated as a seedling by Dr. Stayman of Kansas. Color a dark, rich red; flesh firm, very fine grained and exceedingly juicy. Tree is a strong grower and will do well on light soil.

Steele's Red—See Canada Red.

***Sutton Beauty**—Medium to large, roundish, handsome waxen yellow,



THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL WINTER BANANA APPLE TREE AND ITS ILLUSTRIOUS ORIGINATOR, MR. D. M. FLORY

Tree six and one-half feet in circumference three feet from ground, forty feet spread, thirty-eight years old.

striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; good quality, keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Nov. to April.

***Talman Sweet**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. Nov. to April.

***Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. Dec. to Feb.

New Top-Worked Wagner—See page 31.
Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy. March to June.

***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size; red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. Nov. to Jan.

Westfield—See Seeknofurther.

***Winesap**—Medium; dark red, subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana—Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious sub-

acid, highly perfumed; highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot or pear. Tree very hardy and well adapted for the coldest climates. It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown. It is a remarkably early bearer; trees two and three years old often bear full crops of fine, large fruit, which sells at sight. It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. (Read their opinions in this catalogue.) It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seedling introduced by us in 1890. Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." Oct. to March. (See colored illustrations and read testimonials.)

Wolfriver—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white, subacid, poor quality. Nov to Jan.

York Imperial—Apple greenish yellow where not covered with bright red. Flesh crisp, firm, subacid and good. A good keeper and retains its flavor. Not very hardy for extreme cold climates.

**WINTER BANANA APPLE**

Highest Honorable Mention American Pomological Society, Fruit Exhibition,
Philadelphia, 1889

King Edward of England spoke thus of the Banana apple: "Flavor and texture as good as their appearance, color beautiful, excellent qualities irresistible." Chicago Produce Exchange, February 5, 1909.

In Paris the delicious Winter Banana apple is the chief favorite.

No other apple equals it in taste or appearance. An apple placed in a room will fill the entire space with a delicious aroma. The fruit is of large size, beautifully shaded with rich, rosy red. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Tree a very strong grower, very hardy, and will succeed in very cold climate. It has stood the severest tests. Every tree of this variety shipped from this nursery is "**Trade marked**." Planters should accept no other. We introduced the Banana in 1890, when we bought the exclusive right to propagate from the original tree.



GREENING'S BEAUTIFUL NURSERY AVENUE

This macadam avenue is the central thoroughfare through the company's vast nursery grounds. It was built by Ben J. Greening, general manager and vice president of Greening's Big Nurseries. It is the pride of the firm. The trees are Norway Spruce, beautiful and a good wind break.

CRAB APPLES

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. A valuable market fruit.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality very fine. Oct. to Dec.

***Hyslop**—Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich, red, covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower. Oct. to Dec.

Johns—Large, dark red; a good crab to eat from hand.

Quaker—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to March.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second or third year, bearing every year after

and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. Sept. to Oct.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

***Whitney**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Splendid for wine.



AN ORCHARD OF GREENING'S TREES, APPLES AND PEACHES, ILLUSTRATING THE GREENING METHOD OF ORCHARD PRUNING AND CULTIVATION

PEACHES

Admiral Dewey—A perfect freestone peach, ripening with Triumph, but has better form, brighter color on the surface, is equally hardy and productive. The flesh is of uniform color and texture to the pit. July.

Alexander—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling. July.

Anderson (new)—This peach has surpassed all other varieties for size, quality and early and abundant bearing. It is a large, luscious peach of high quality and in good demand. It was originated by John Anderson, of Danbury, Ohio. First of August. (See colored illustration.)

***Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.

***Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

***BANNER**—Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, often producing a crop of fruit the

second year after planting. Considered by leading authorities the best and most profitable peach ever introduced. No other late peach compares with it in quality. In bearing and quality of fruit it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canadian agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening October first, the very best time to bring the highest price in market. "Trade Marked." (See colored illustration and testimonials.)

Champion—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill.; very hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet; cling. August 15th.

Chili—Medium size, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree very hardy and productive. Middle of September.

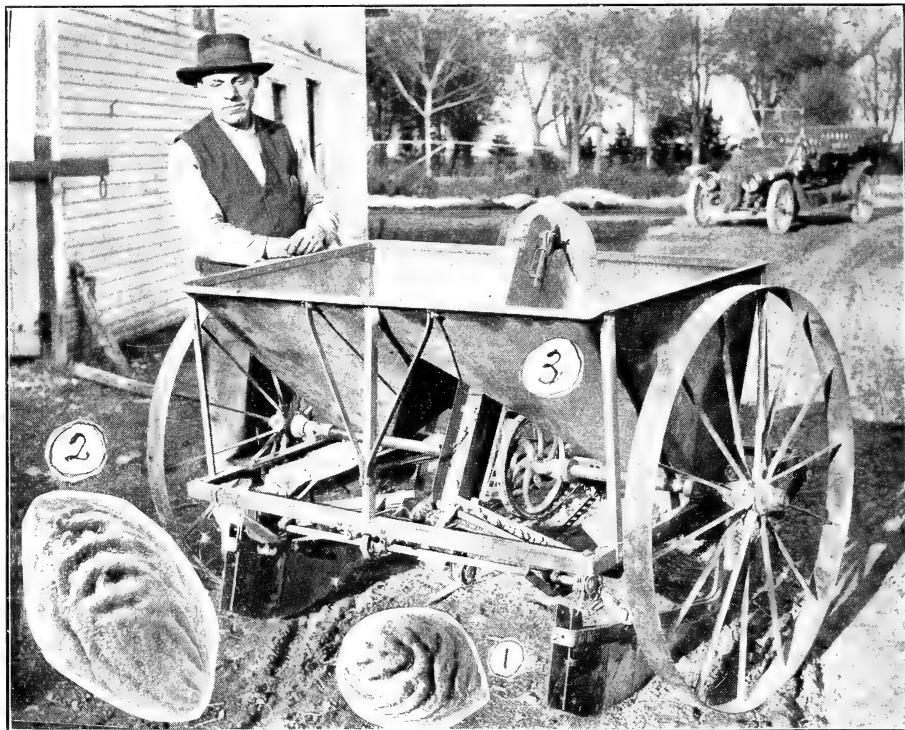
Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender; fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardest in bud; quality very good. Aug.



ENGLE'S
MAMMOTH

NEW PROLIFIC

ELBERTA



Reasons Why Greening's Peaches Have Strong Roots

Illustration No. 1—Genuine Tennessee natural peach seed, used exclusively by us. These pits are gathered for us at a large expense in the mountains of Tennessee, where they grow wild. The crop is limited to only a few hundred bushels each year, hence the scarcity and high price. This is the strain of seed from which we grow our wonderful stock of peach trees, unsurpassed in strength of root and power of growth, also freedom from disease. Our peach trees are absolutely free from disease of any kind. We use no other seed, though the cost is six times more than canning pits. This seed is what makes the wonderful root system on our peach trees.

Illustration No. 2—Canning factory peach pit used by ninety per cent of the nurserymen. The seed in this large pit coming from a grafted tree, is always degenerated and often diseased. The seed is always shrunken and extremely weak in germinating and growing power. To prove this it is only necessary to open up and examine a pit from a grafted peach tree. This class of pits is never used by us. Our supply of genuine natural Tennessee pits is contracted for in advance, insuring us a supply from year to year.

Illustration No. 3—Our double row peach pit planter and its inventor, our master genius, Mr. John W. Romine. This is only one of the many inventions of useful machinery used at our nurseries, for which Mr. Romine's productive brain is deserving of the highest credit. From 75 to 100 bushels of pits can be planted in a single day with one man and team doing the work of fifty people far better than could ever be done by hand. Mr. Romine is master mechanic at the nurseries, with a complete machine shop for iron and wood work, and is constantly engaged in the work of inventing new machinery for use in our nurseries. Mr. Romine is also inventor of our six-row, two-horse, double automatic sprayer, which is used in spraying all our nursery stock.



OVER 1,000,000 PEACH TREES IN BUD IN ONE SOLID BLOCK

An ocean of trees, yet only a small portion of our annual output. Our peach trees are grown from the genuine natural peach seed, gathered for us under contract in the mountains of Tennessee. Trees grown from this seed have all the health, vigor and hardiness of the natural stock retained and preserved, and will make profitable and lasting orchards. The average height of trees in this block when photographed, at four months old, was about four feet; such wonderful growth being the result of turning under two heavy crops of cow-peas and a liberal application of stable manure.

Chair's Choice—Large size, yellow; free-stone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising. Last of Sept.

Conkling—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

***Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.

***Crawford's Late**—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best late sorts. Last of Sept.

***Crosby**—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Tree unusually hardy. Middle of Sept.

***Early Barnard**—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. One of the hardest. First of Sept.

***Elberta**—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of fair quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Sept. 10th to 15th.

***Engle's Mammoth**—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early Sept.

***Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit, flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of August.

***Foster**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

***Gold Mine**—Originated at Paw Paw, Mich. Originator says of it: Cross between the Honest John and Late Crawford; equal to Hill's Chili or Crosby for hardiness, and excelling



GREENING'S PEDIGREED PEACH TREES

Late Crawford in size, color, quality and firmness of flesh. Ripens with Late Crawford.

***Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market. Good quality, a very early and abundant bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of September.

Greensboro — The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Larger than Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Heath Cling—Fruit large, oblong-roundish, with a point at the apex. Color white, with a red tinge in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy and of high flavor, clingstone; hardy and productive. Oct. A popular sort in the South, but rather late for Michigan.

Jacques—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of Sept.

***Kalamazoo**—Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of Sept.

Kihlken Smock (new)—Larger, better and more beautifully colored than Beers Smock. Discovered in the orchard of George Kihlken, Danbury, O., in 1909. This peach will be worth millions to fruit growers. The best late peach. First of Oct. (See colored illustration.)

Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, with red cheek; cling. Sept.

***Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Lewis—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of August.

Marshall—Late; large, deep yellow, productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. Oct.

***Mathews Beauty**—A new variety, originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks later than Elberta, is better in quality, and larger in size. It is of the Smock strain, quality the best; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; freestone. We have seen specimens weighing 17 ounces. Last of Sept.

Mayflower—Earliest peach known, semi-cling, size medium, color bright red; ripens well to the seed. Young and prolific bearer, new. Last week in June.

***Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. First of August.

***NEW PROLIFIC**—The most popular market variety of the present day. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; freestone. It has stood the cold winter of 1898 better than any other variety. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September, just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. No variety has ever been introduced which is finer in quality and more profitable for market. Introduced by us in 1890. (See colored illustration.)

Old Mixon Cling—Large, whitish yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.

Old Mixon Free—Large; pale, whitish yellow with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white-fleshed peaches. First to middle of Sept.

***Pearce's Yellow**—Originated with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large, golden yellow, excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its very heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. A very moderate grower. First to middle of Sept.

Reeves' Favorite—Fruit very large and round. Skin yellow with a fine red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and excellent; tree hardy and adapted to heavy soils only.

Oceana—In quality, size and color similar to Early Crawford. Small pit and thick yellow flesh. First of Sept.

Rivers—Large; color creamy white with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor; ten days later than Alexander. First of August.

***Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.

Smock Free—See Beers' Smock.

Sneed—Ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; poor quality; productive; cling. July.

***Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow, with a deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone; good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. First of Sept.

***St. John**—A grand peach, ripening a week ahead of Early Crawford and fully or nearly as large in size and equal in quality, color and flavor. Color yellow with a fine red cheek; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of August.

Stevens' Rareripe—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of Sept.

Susquehanna—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Generally unproductive. Middle of Sept.

Triumph—Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer and good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening with Alexander. July.

***Weed's Late Barnard**—Above medium size, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, very rich; tree hardy; very small pit. Middle Sept.

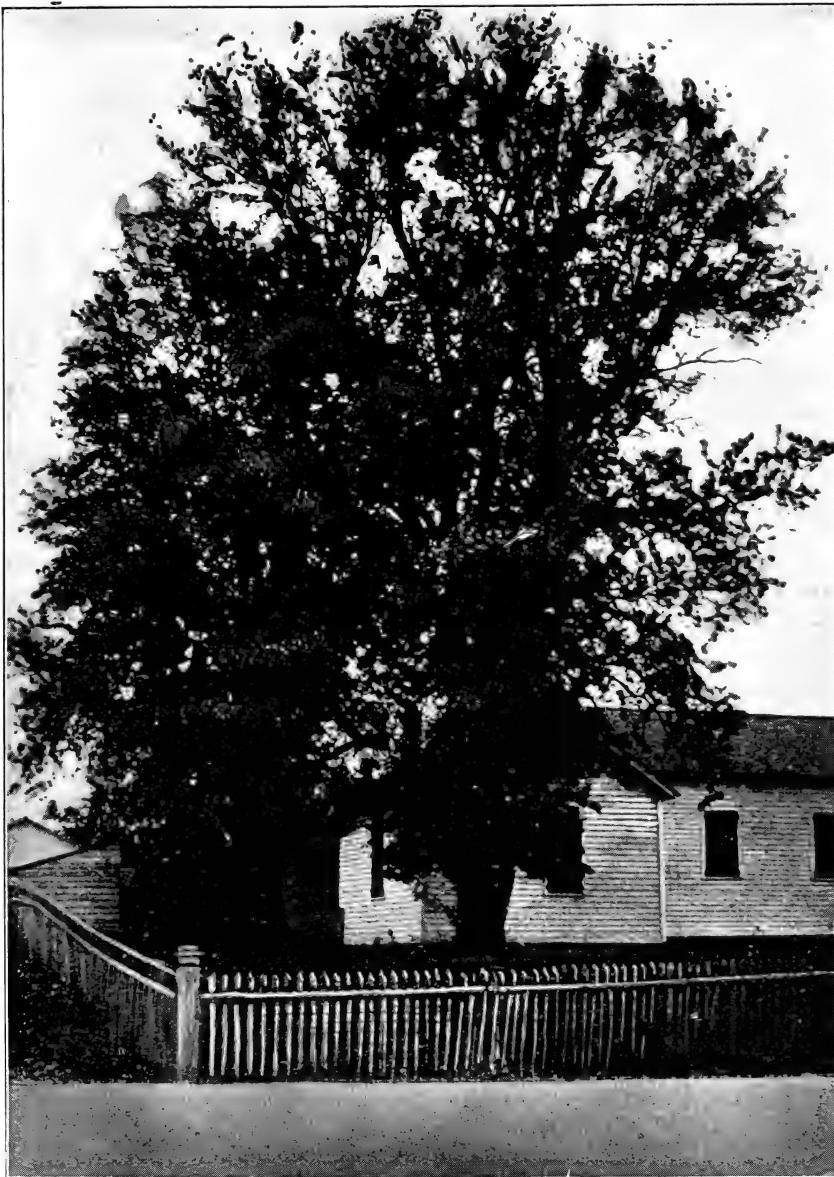
Wheatland—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, poor bearer. August.

Wonderful—A freestone; color rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine. A seedling of Smock and similar to it in every way. First of Oct.

YOUR TREES ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.

My trees arrived in most excellent condition, and such beautiful stock; it seems that I have never seen its equal. I appreciate your efforts and wish to thank you for selecting such fine stock for myself and my neighbor. Certainly such splendid trees and fine roots will advertise themselves. The only way I can reciprocate is to do some such favors as you ask of me at any time.

BENTON GEBHARDT,
Hart, Mich.

**THE FAMOUS FRENCH PEAR TREE, PLANTED AT MONROE, MICH., IN 1772****Over 200 Years Old****Largest Pear Tree in the World****Over 125 Feet High**

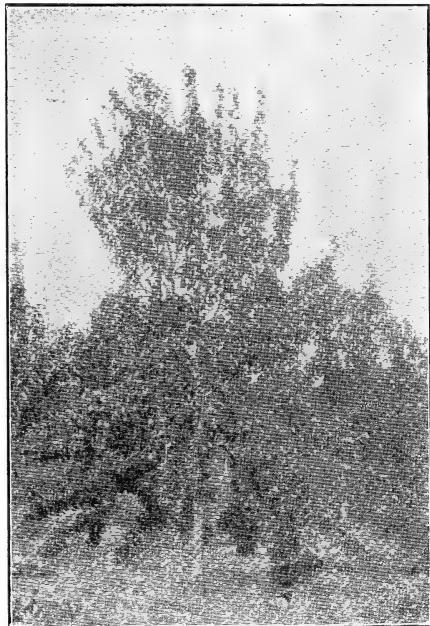
This is the pear tree of historic fame that is recorded on the books of the American Pomological Society as the oldest and largest in the world. This famous tree was planted in the year 1772 by Col. Francis Navarre, and has frequently yielded 150 bushels of fruit in one season. The erection of buildings in the year 1892 necessitated the removal of this monarch, and when cut down it was found sound to the heart from root to tip. It measured 9 feet 10 inches in circumference three feet from the ground. At present there are about twenty of these mammoth trees growing in this country, ranging from 50 to 100 feet in height, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Two of these mammoth pear trees, each over 60 feet high, are located on our own nursery grounds. Fruit is of medium size and is suitable for pickling, being rich, spicy and juicy. Flavor superb and retains its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties. Tree very hardy and has never been known to blight. Not a commercial variety. **The French Pear Tree has never been known to blight.**

Greening's Pedigreed Trees are worth millions to fruit growers

PEARS

SUMMER PEARS

***Bartlett**—Large size; yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.



BARTLETT PEAR TREE

***Clapp** (Favorite)—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August.

French Pear—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of 100 to 150 feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear for canning yet introduced; retains its rich flavor after cooking; not a good commercial pear. Middle to last of Aug. (See illustration, page 48.)

Koonee—Originated in Southern Illinois. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium; yellow with carmine cheek; ripens with the earliest. July and Aug.

Summer Doyenne (Doy. de Ette)—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive; very early. Aug.

Wilder—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS

***Angouleme** (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. Oct. and Nov. **Succeeds best as a Dwarf.**

***Anjou**—A large, fine pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Dec.

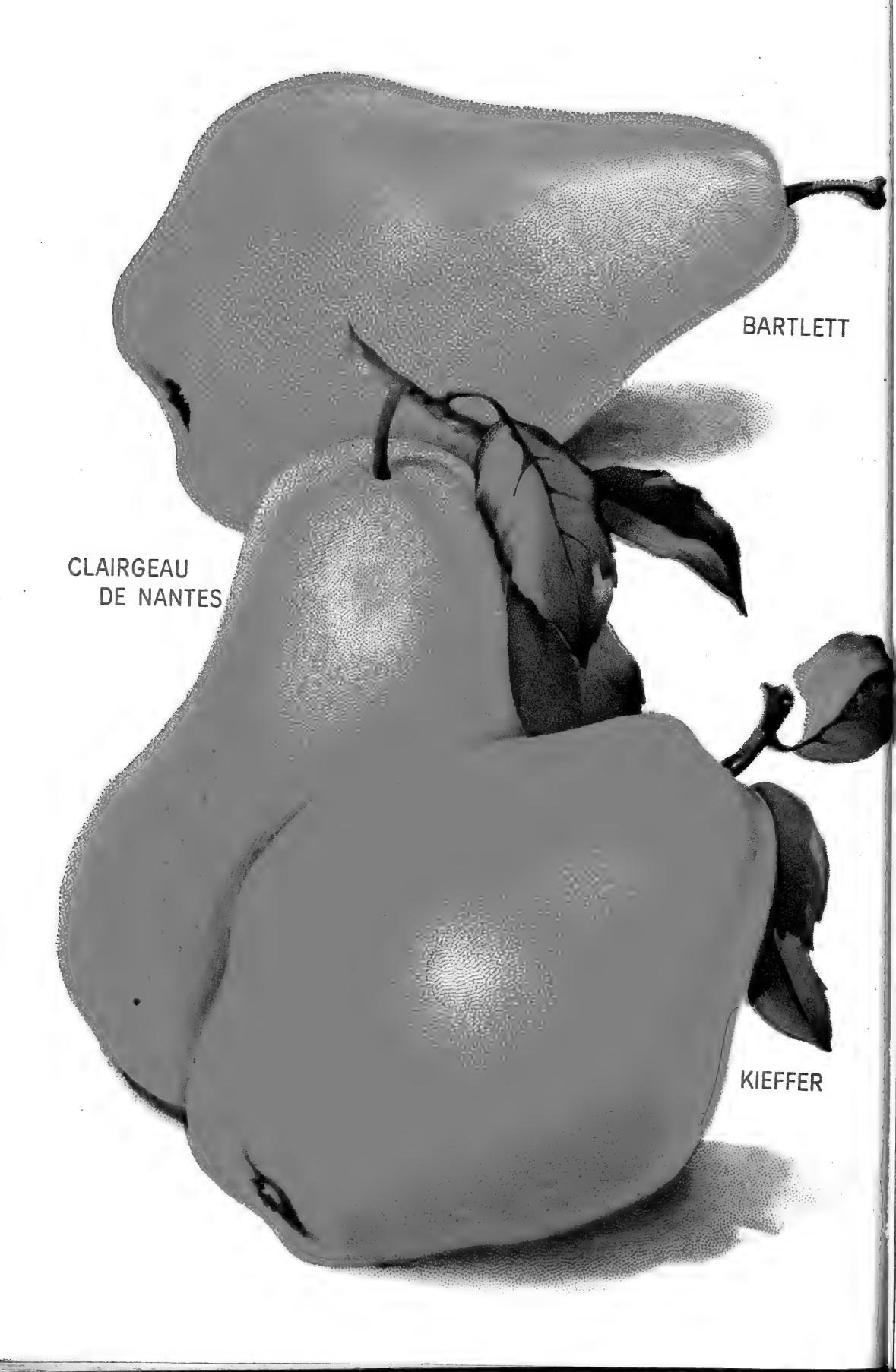
Claireau—See C. De Nantes, Winter Pears.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty) — Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. Fruit subject to scab; spraying with lime and sulphur, mixture 1 gallon to 30 of water, will prevent it. Sept. to Oct.

Garber—One of the Japan hybrids; earlier than Kieffer; very hardy, immensely productive; bears young; good only for canning and preserving. Good fertilizer for Kieffer. Sept. and Oct.

***Howell**—Large; light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. and Oct.

***Kieffer**—Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some



BARTLETT

CLAIRGEAU
DE NANTES

KIEFFER

**A MODEL PEAR TREE**

The low crown and low top system, strongly advocated by the Greening Nursery Company, is nicely demonstrated by this tree.

other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and great yielder. Next to the Bartlett it has been planted most extensively for market. Nov. and Dec.

Lincoln, Illinois—Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. The value of the Lincoln Pear lies in its comparative exemption from blight and disease, in its hardiness and great productiveness. The fruit is medium to large, with a rich aromatic flavor; core small and healthy, and the fruit has a beautiful waxy appearance when fully ripe. Trees grow to an enormous size. Oct. and Nov. .

***Louise (Jersey)**—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. A fine grower on both standard and dwarf. Oct. to Nov.

***Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Sept. and Oct.

***Sheldon**—Fruit large; roundish; yellowish, nearly covered with light russet, slightly shaded with red; flesh

very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. Oct.

Vermont—A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Oct.

Well Pleased With Greening's Trees.

I am pleased to say, that although I have handled nursery stock for a number of years, I never saw a finer lot of stock than that that came from your nursery this fall.

J. H. SWIHART,
Mulberry, Ind.

Better Than He Expected.

When I receive fair treatment from the hands of anyone it always affords me great pleasure to tell it to others. I wish to say that I purchased 350 fruit trees from The Greening Nursery Co. last spring through their agent, George A. Flory. They promised me good stock, which I expected, but they have sent me better stock than I really expected. I think they sent me the finest yearling trees I ever saw, nothing but No. 1 clean, straight and healthy trees. The result is, I think, only one of the entire lot will fail to grow. I think I always owe a good word for the Greening Nursery Co.

S. C. SHANTZ,
Archbold, O.

WINTER PEARS

***Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. One of the best.

***Clairgeau de Nantes**—The most profitable pear grown. This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well-formed pears grown. Fruit large, with a very stout stem. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer in cultivation, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Oct. to Jan.

Lincoln Coreless—Fruit very large, handsome appearance; quality only medium, and very few if any seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. A good keeper. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight. Dec. to March.

***Lawrence**—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.

Trees Delivered in Fine Shape.

The 500 trees bought from your agent, Mr. Tipton, delivered in fine shape. Had them well planted, and the surprise to all to know that they are all living and growing very fast; moreover, one-half of the 50 quince trees are bearing fruit, just five months from the time I had them planted. Not who can beat it, but who can equal it?

F. S. MISKIMEN,
New Comerstown, O.

Greening's Trees True to Name.

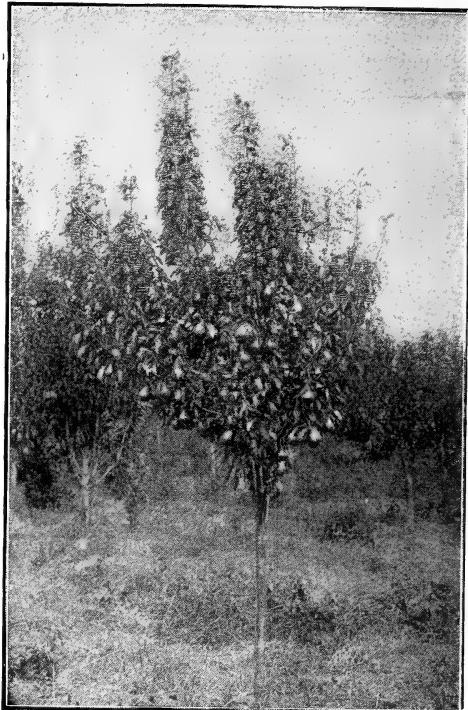
Several years ago we bought some nursery stock from you, and now I know that all trees are true to name, as all have come into bearing. We have fruit this year that is certainly beautiful to look at and better yet to taste. I am certainly proud of the orchard and know you would be if you could see it.

C. F. LIGHTHALL,
305 Fifth ave. E., Kalispell, Mont.

Your Customers Are Well Pleased.

The trees received for my spring delivery proved to be an extra fine lot, and all my customers are well pleased, as well as myself. They arrived in splendid condition.

HENRY FLATER,
Findlay, O.



C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE

Three years old. The most profitable late ripening pear in cultivation.

Photographed from our own orchard.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears should be planted below the bud, sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince three or four inches. Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient in clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, C. de Nantes, Jersey, and Seckel. Among these we find the Angouleme and C. de Nantes the most profitable.

Every Year a Satisfied Customer.

In the last three years I purchased from the Greening Nursery Co. about 3,000 trees for my farm near New Richmond, and to say that I am well satisfied with them is to put it mildly.

S. M. THOMAS,
1522 S. St. Louis ave., Chicago.

Carload of Finest Trees Ever Seen.

The carload of trees arrived on the 27th of March, and we must admit that they are as fine a lot of trees as we have ever seen. We compliment and thank you for the good treatment.

THOMPSON FRUIT CO.,
North Yakima, Wash.

It is not how much you pay, it is the quality you get that makes the difference
Plant Greening's Pedigreed Trees

PLUMS

***Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Diamond—A superb and showy Plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom. Vigorous, hardy, productive. Sept.

***German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable and rich flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. Sept.

***Gueii**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, slightly, subacid; freestone. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Grand Duke—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality; very productive. Tree rather poor grower. Sept.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

***Italian Prune (Fellenberg)**—A fine, late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

***Lombard**—Medium; round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Michigan's Prize Plum Grower.

You ought to come up here to Hart, Mr. Greening, and see our six-year-old plum orchard, now 1,000 trees, all on peach root you budded for me some seven years ago. I honestly believe we have the finest plum orchard in the state.

BENTON GEBHART,
Hart, Mich.

Your Goods Are of Superior Quality.

Your goods came in excellent condition and are of superior quality, far ahead of any goods delivered in this section. The splendid root system and strong, healthy bodies, carefully trained and handled, are a most satisfactory feature of your trees.

C. F. BALLENTINE,
Springfield, O.

***Monarch**—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; perfect freestone. October.

Naples—A new variety; size large; color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; rather tender. Middle of September.

***Pond (Pond Seedling)**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a very large plum. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation. Good market variety. September.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

***Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; a good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. September.

***Shropshire (Damson)**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; subacid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

York Prune—Larger and better than German prune. Hardy, productive, dark purple, free stone and good shipper; hangs well to tree. Middle to last of Sept.

\$25.00 Per Bushel for Winter Banana Apples Presented to President Taft.

From the Denver (Col.) Times.

One of the interesting events yesterday was the purchase of a box of fancy winter banana apples by Eric Swanson, general agent of the Antlers Orchard Development Company at Colorado Springs for President Taft. The box contained about sixty apples, displaying a blue ribbon. They were sold for \$52.20, or almost a dollar apiece. They were grown by E. A. Fleming and W. S. Park in the Antlers-Silt district of Garfield county.

These trees were bought from Greening's Big Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.

JAPANESE PLUMS

***Abundance**—One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. From our experience we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. Aug. (See colored illustration.)

***Burbank**—The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically curlio-proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited about ten years in this country and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed in any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for thirty days during very warm weather. Abundant yearly bearer; fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich surgery flavor; stone small; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. First of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

Climax—Mr. Burbank regards this plum as one of his most valuable introductions, and wherever planted it is warmly praised. Like all Japanese plums, it is abundantly productive of its very large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep, rich red, fragrant, sweet-fleshed and fine in every way. One of the earliest of all plums to ripen. The tree is strong, thrifty and hardy.

Hale—A handsome globular yellow plum, about size of Burbank, ripening seven to ten days later; flesh yellow, tender and juicy; a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.

October Purple—Bears abundant crops of large, round, reddish purple plums, of good quality. One of the largest and strongest-growing Japan Plums. The best for late market.

***Red June**—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermillion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last of July or early August.

Satsuma (Blood)—Large, globular, with sharp point; color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower, and productive. September. (See colored illustration.)

***Wickson**—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japanese varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright, strong grower, with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit **largest of the Japans**, handsome deep maroon red; firm; a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Destined to become one of the most valuable plums for market; keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. Tree somewhat tender in cold northern countries. Middle of Sept.

Pedigree Trees

+

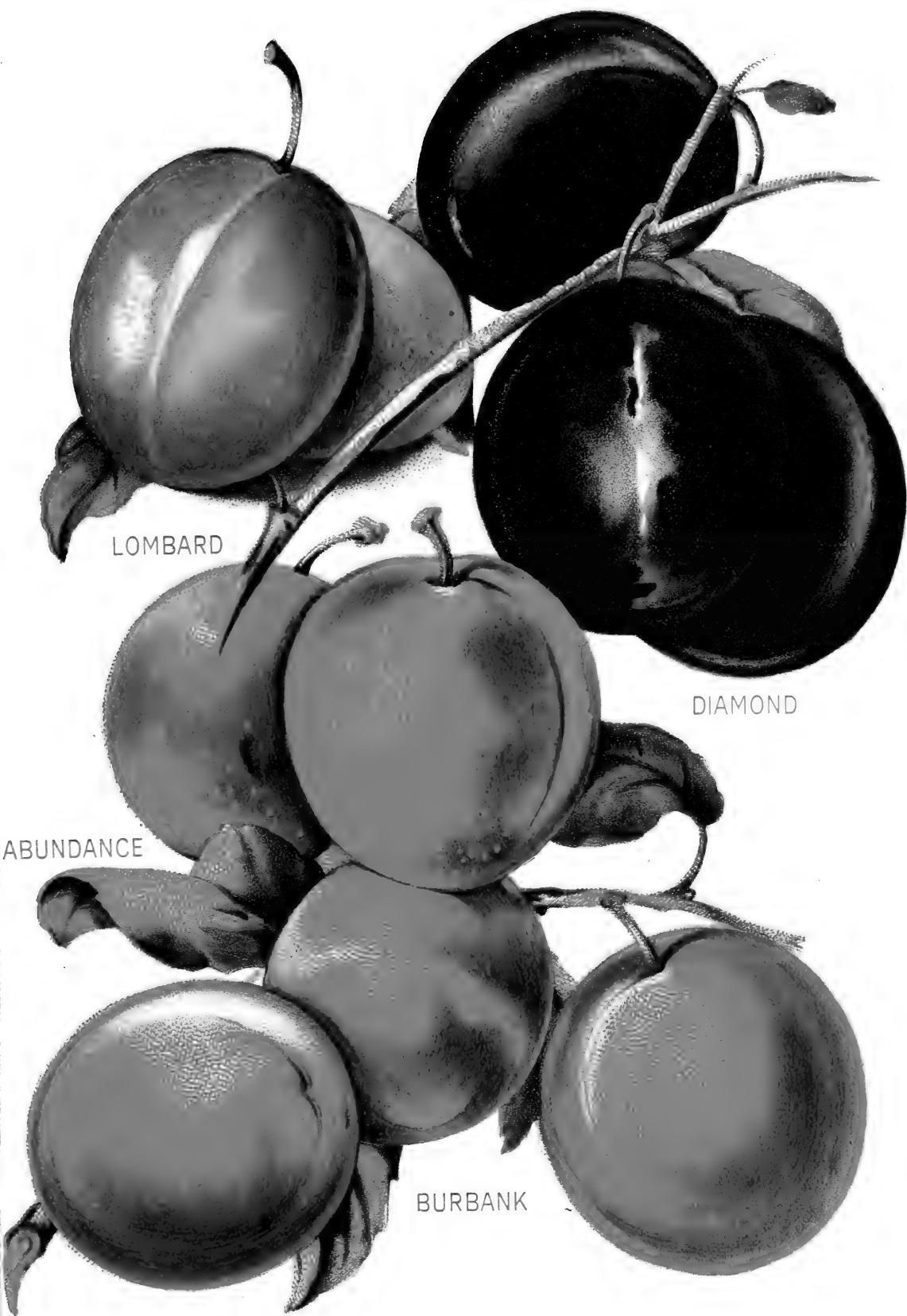
Mr. Forrest Crissey, a practical horticulturist, in a recent number of the "Saturday Evening Post," comments upon Pedigree Trees thus:

"

There are so many advantages in favor of the pedigree tree—so many chances that it will pay for the extra cost many times over—that the shrewd orchardist will figure that he cannot afford not to insure his enterprise with these advantages."

"

Greening's Pedigree Trees are the kind Mr. Crissey recommends.



LOMBARD

DIAMOND

ABUNDANCE

BURBANK

CHERRIES

SWEET VARIETIES

- Bing**—Among the best of black cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious, and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.
- Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June. (See illustration, page 55.)
- Lambert**—A very promising cherry of largest size. Flesh red, firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands in the lead as a shipping variety. June.
- Napoleon**—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.
- Rockport**—Large; pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; a good bearer. Middle of June.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau**—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.
- Tartarian (Black)**—Very large; bright purplish black; juicy; very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.
- Windsor**—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.



WINDSOR CHERRY—One Year Old

SOUR CHERRIES

BRUSSELER BRAUNE (New)—Originated and imported from East Poland, Europe, about ten years ago and put on trial at various experiment stations, where its superiority was discovered. Our attention was called to this wonderful cherry by Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan Agricultural College, who urged us to introduce it. Tree a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy. Fruit of largest size, a rich brown color and of highest quality. Ripens four weeks later than Richmond, after all other varieties of cherries are gone.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond, and quite as productive and hardy. Color red. June.

Eugenie (Empress)—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and subacid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. August.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

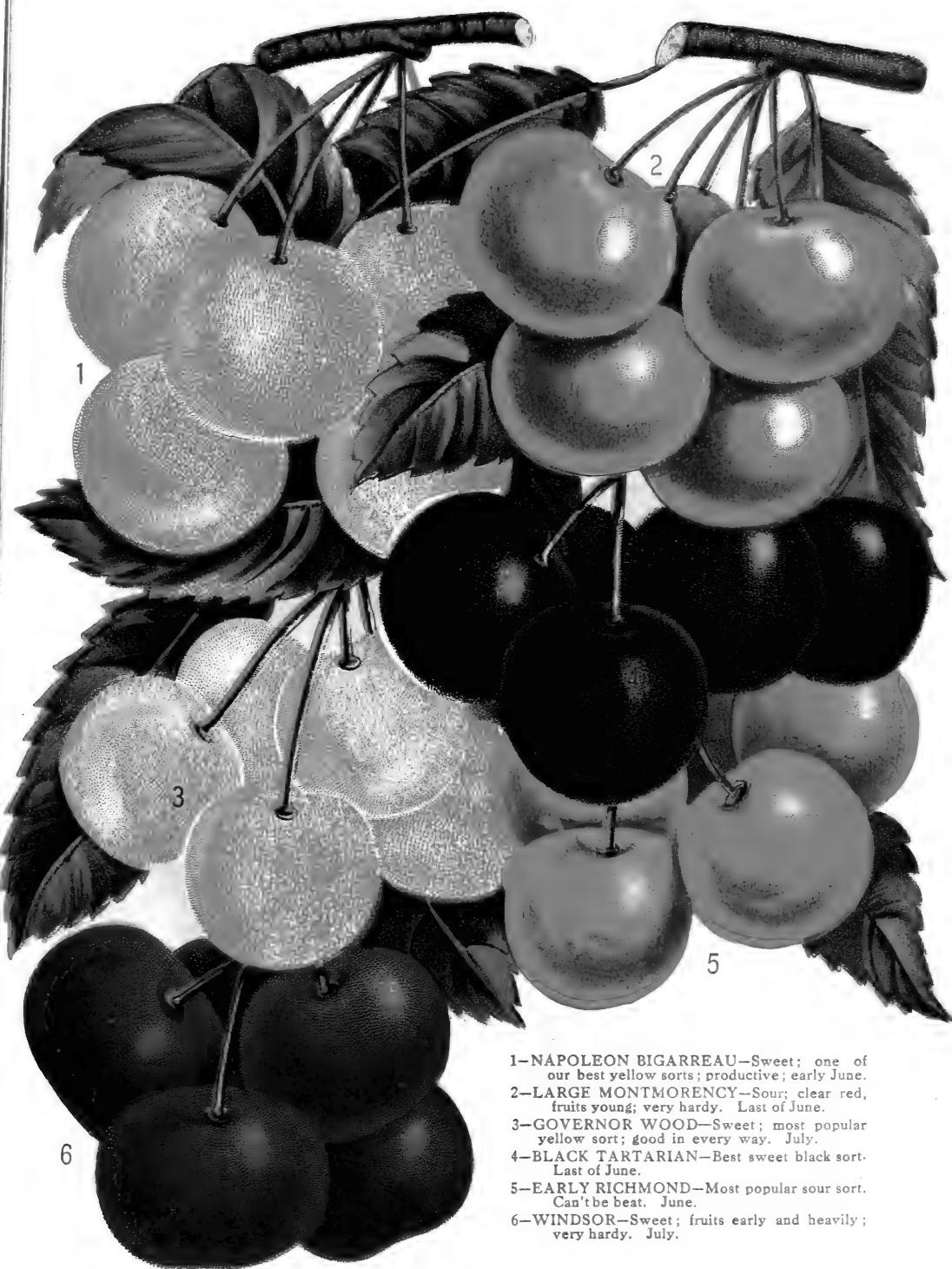
Louis Philippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, subacid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Fine Lot of Peach Trees.

The trees I got of you did fine. Out of 1,300 I only lost two trees, and they have made a fine growth.

WM. SHANNON,
Fennville, Mich.



1—NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Sweet; one of our best yellow sorts; productive; early June.

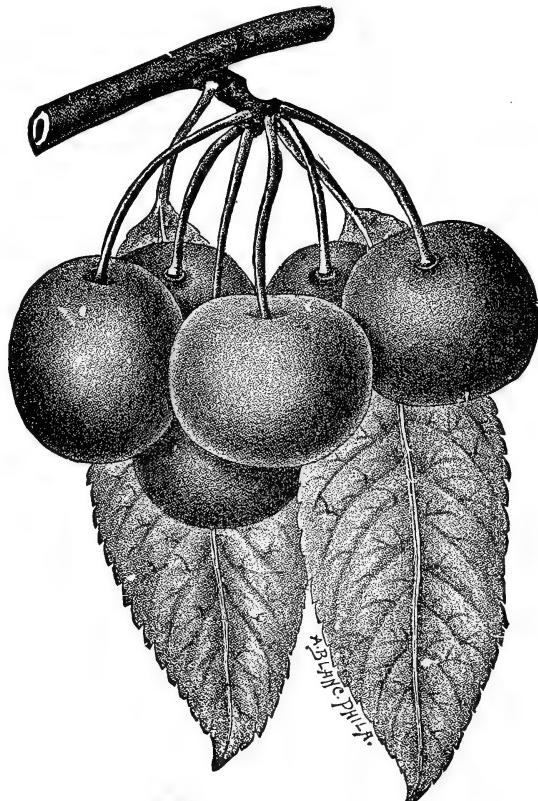
2—LARGE MONTMORENCY—Sour; clear red, fruits young; very hardy. Last of June.

3—GOVERNOR WOOD—Sweet; most popular yellow sort; good in every way. July.

4—BLACK TARTARIAN—Best sweet black sort. Last of June.

5—EARLY RICHMOND—Most popular sour sort. Can't be beat. June.

6—WINDSOR—Sweet; fruits early and heavily; very hardy. July.



RICHMOND

***Montmorency**, Large—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; best market variety among sour cherries. End of June.

Olivet—Large; shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, subacidulous flavor. June.

***Ostheim**—A hardy cherry from Russia. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Its ripening season extends over about two weeks. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. Last of June.

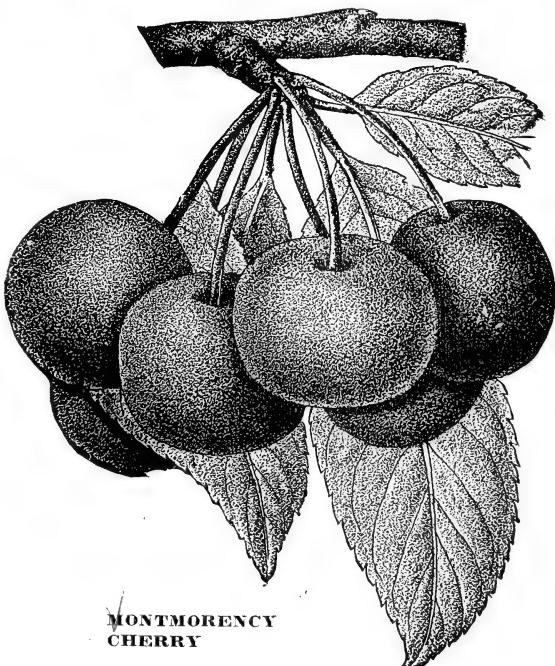
***Richmond**—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, slightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cook-

ing purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

✓**Wragg**—Very large, with a sweet subacid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics, and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.



MONTMORENCY CHERRY



GREENING'S LOW-HEADED TREES IN THE NURSERY

Mr. Greening's hand indicates the height of the crown of the trees. For a low-top orchard trees must be specially grown. Nursery trees grown in the ordinary way can never be trained to a low-top tree in the orchard, as the lower branches are trimmed off, making it impossible to form a perfect crown low down.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing — Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in western states.

APRICOTS

Alexander—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis—An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

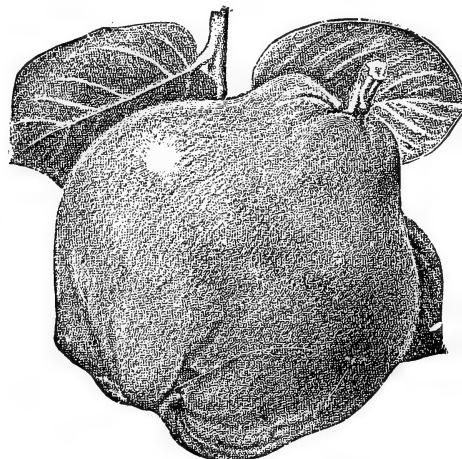
Catherine—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild subacid. July.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

Nicholas—Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome variety.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of apples or pears, it imparts a delicious flavor.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE
Reduced Size

Bourgeat (New) — The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Champion — A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.



QUINCES IN NURSERY—One Year Old

Missouri Mammoth — The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

Orange — Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

***Rea** (Rea's Mammoth) — A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.

Agents Wanted

**Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Mechanics, and others
seeking profitable em-
ployment as local agents
to sell our specialties and
high-grade nursery stock,
will please write for terms
to agents. Good pay and
steady employment to
honest and reliable men.**

As fine a bunch of trees as I ever saw, and that is going some.

SAMUEL MEDBURY,
Roseville, Mich.

Finest Trees in the Country.
The peach trees bought of you three years ago are now the finest in the country.

WM. SEARS,
Beulah, Mich.

My Park a Lasting Advertisement for Your Firm.

I wish to write you that the work you did for me last spring on my Grosse Isle place is entirely satisfactory; it reflects a good deal of credit on your firm. You took hold of a field and produced a park. It certainly will be a lasting advertisement to your firm.

H. LEONARD WILTON,
Of Grace Harbor Lumber Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

GRAPES

BLACK GRAPES

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

***Concord**—The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market; succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in Sept.

***Early Ohio**—A new black grape; its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor; hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

***Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, covered with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Hartford—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom, of fair quality; ripens a week before Concord.

Ives—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the South.

King—Vigorous and prolific. Fruit very large, of good quality and good shipper.

McPike—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

Merrimac—(Rogers' No. 19) — Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

***Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4; color "black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality very fine; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Reduced Size

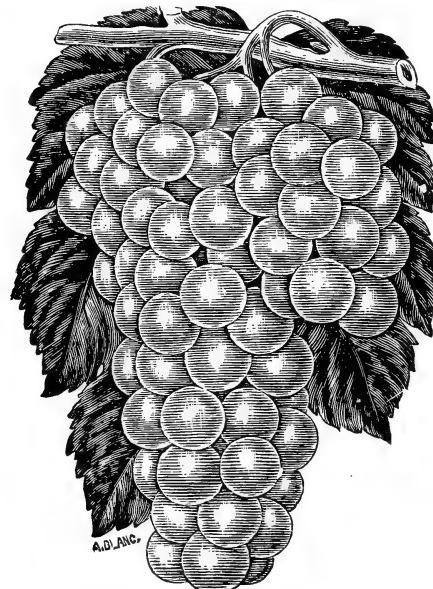
Norton—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thick, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red. Vines must be laid down in winter, as they are rather tender.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet; rather sprightly.

***Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. A valuable market sort. (See colored illustration.)

RED GRAPES

***Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size

***Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature.

***Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; a long keeper.

Iona—Bunches large, compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered; very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Niagara. A splendid keeper.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; berries large; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best of Rogers'. A good keeper.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough, thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem—Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; good keeper.

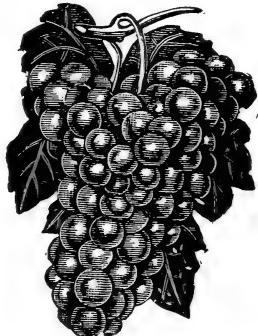
***Vergennes**—Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualities are superior.

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

Wyoming—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

WHITE GRAPES

***Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens a few days before Concord.



DIAMOND—Reduced Size.

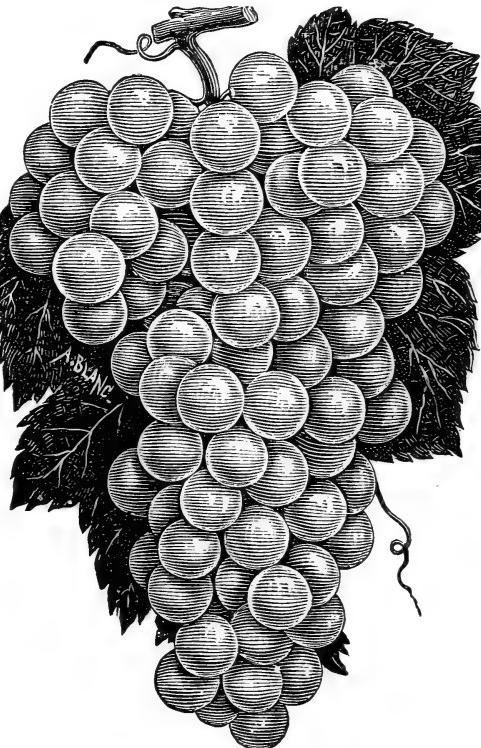
Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

Empire State—Healthy, strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; quality medium.

***Green Mountain**—Color greenish white, skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy.

***Niagara**—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.



NIAGARA—Reduced Size

***Pocklington**—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens just ahead of Concord.

Why not raise two bushels of good fruit where one now grows?

Greening's Pedigree Trees will do it

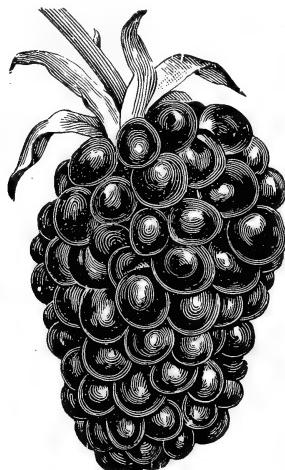
SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

BLACKBERRIES

Ancient Briton—Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and bring the highest price in market.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. Habit of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for southern climates unless protected in winter.

***Erie**—Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.



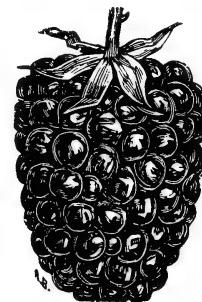
ERIE

***El Dorado**—H. E. Van Deman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy

spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good."

Rathbun—Very large, jet black, without hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality; very rich aroma. Plant suckers very little. Very hardy. Ripens early.

Stone's Hardy—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early. Fruit turns dark red and is very hardy. Fruit medium size, is black and glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.



SNYDER

***Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardest sorts and most profitable for market.

Taylor—A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

***Wilson**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together; requires protection in some localities.

Highly Delighted With Book on Landscape Gardening.

I desire to gratefully acknowledge receipt of your Pictorial System of Landscape Gardening, recently issued, which is truly a work of art and a most complete practical treatise of converting bare and desolate landscapes into beautiful parks and gardens.

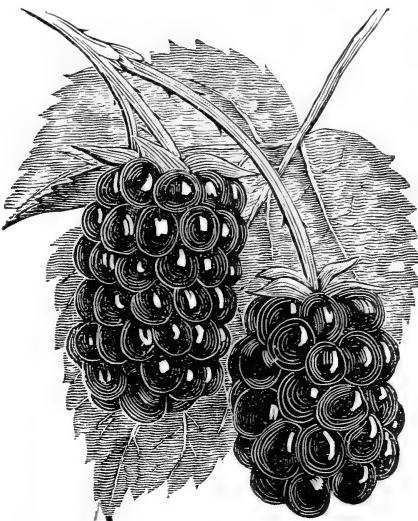
It is complete in every detail of preparing the soil, laying out designs on a modest or grand scale, of selection of appropriate planting material, and of their proper care and treatment under every condition of location and climate.

It cannot fail to be a constant source of delight and valuable information to every lover of the beautiful in nature. The work shows a thorough, scientific and practical knowledge of landscape gardening in all its requirements

CARL FRANKE,
Judge of Probate, Monroe, Mich.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia — One of the long-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

RASPBERRIES

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

Cuthbert — A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See colored illustration.)

Columbian — An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning; color dull purplish red. Bush a strong grower; attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, stands at head for canning, making jam, jell, etc. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety. (See colored illustration.)

Golden Queen — This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower; poor shipper.

Loudon — A seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. A valuable new sort; color red; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

Marlboro — Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best large early berries for the North.

Shaffer — Fruit large; purple; soft, with sprightly subacid and rich flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late. One of the best for canning.



SHAFFER

BLACK CAPS

***CONRATH**—Six days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1886 this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. (See colored illustration and read testimonials.)

***Cumberland**—A mammoth midseason blackcap that holds its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardness and productiveness, among the best. (See colored illustration.)

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; fairly hardy. Well known everywhere. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)

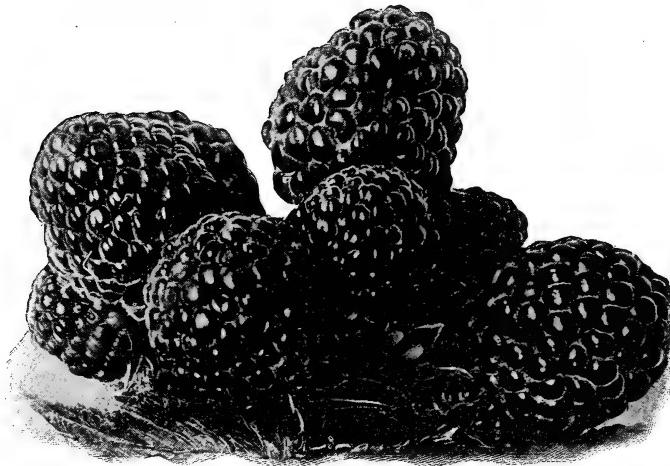
Haymaker—We recommend this new Raspberry as the most productive in cultivation. It is an Ohio seedling of the tall, strong-growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color, size and texture, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops. The one great Raspberry for market growers.

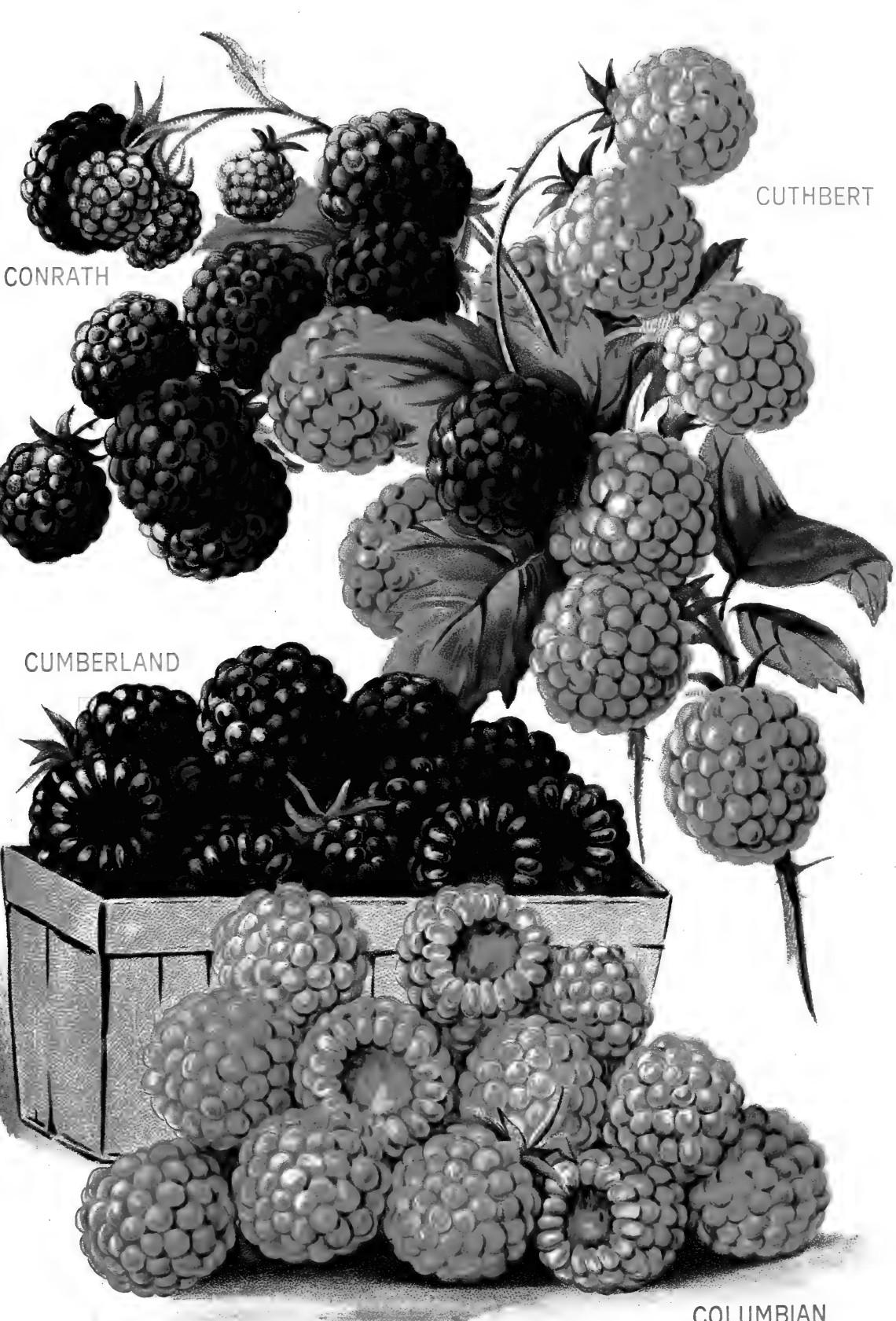


***Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg. (See cut.)

Mammoth Cluster—Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Souhegan—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive. Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.





CONRATH

CUTHBERT

CUMBERLAND

COLUMBIAN

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked "(Imp.)" are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate," and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. Those marked "(Per.)" are the perfect flowering sorts.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

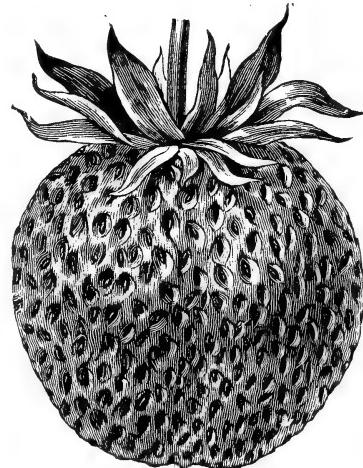
Bubach (Imp.)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

Brandywine (Per.)—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollinizers for pistillates of the season.

Cumberland (Per.)—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Clyde (Per.)—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is as large as Bubach and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, foliage light green in color.

Crescent (Imp.)—Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequaled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.



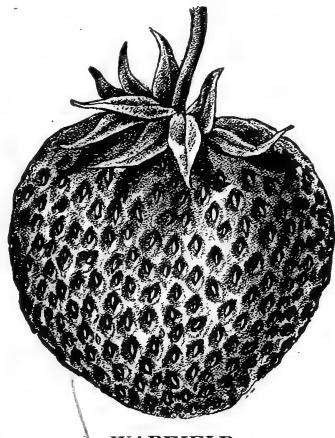
CLYDE

Excelsior (Per.)—Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is an excellent grower of good, clean foliage, making large, stocky plant, which is one of the main business qualifications of the strawberry. Earlier by several days than Michel's Early. It does well on light sand or heavy land. The berry is dark red, nearly as dark as Warfield; of good size; one of the best shippers; will stand as much handling as the old Wilson without bruising. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy; blossom perfect.

Gandy (Per.)—Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. Latest of all. A profitable market sort.

Greenville (Imp.)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive.

Haverland (Imp.)—The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)



WARFIELD

Jessie (Per.)—On moist soil is a robust healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

Lovett (Per.)—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warfield and Bubach. Season medium late.

My Garden Is a Grand Success. You Deserve Great Credit.

You will undoubtedly be glad to hear that my garden is a grand success. I congratulate myself for heeding your solicitation and for placing my contract with your firm. Now, after the work is completed, I can better appreciate your work and artistic ideas of landscape work. I

Michel's Early (Per.)—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedgerow, when it is very productive. It makes runners very freely, and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus it lost its tendency to form fruit buds. Berries medium size, cone shape and a good shipper.

Nic Ohmer (Per.)—The fruit is of the very largest size. It is dark, glossy red, firm and excellent flavor. Medium to late.

Parker Earle (Per.)—Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Medium to large, flattened slightly. Dark crimson. Flesh red, firm and fine in texture. Quality excellent. Plant hardy and strong grower.

Sample (Imp.)—Large size; midseason; fine quality; conical shape and regular in form. One of the best for market.

Sharpless (Per.)—Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Warfield (Imp.)—The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown. (See cut.)

Wilson (Per.)—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Season early to late.

can also see that it would have been a mistake for me to place the work in the hands of less experienced landscape architects who furnished my original plan. You deserve great credit for the careful study you are giving to aid those who would make their home grounds and gardens more beautiful.

CHAS. W. KUEHL,
Saginaw, Mich.

WHITE GRAPE

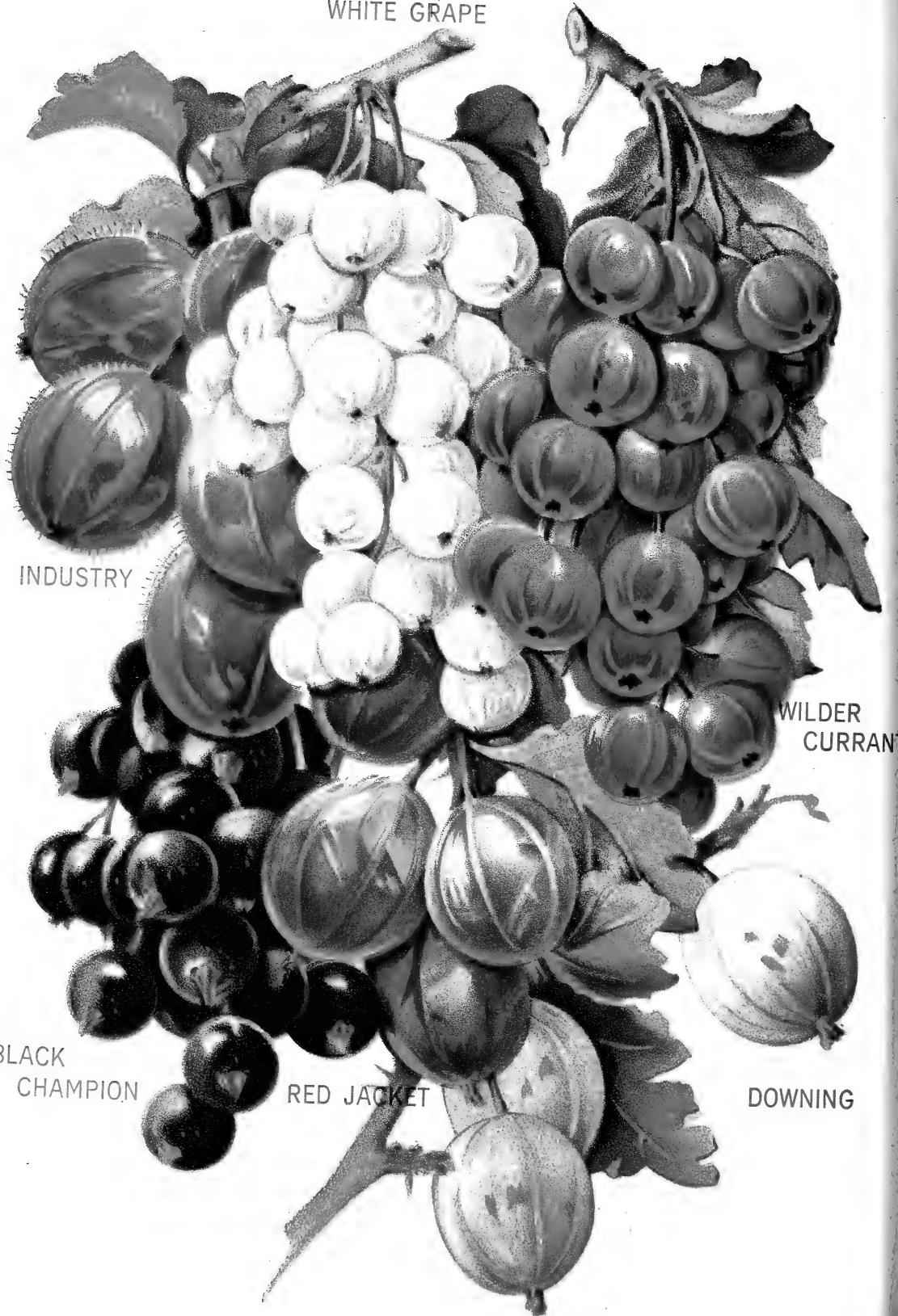
INDUSTRY

WILDER
CURREN

BLACK
CHAMPION

RED JACKET

DOWNING



CURRANTS

***Champion (Black)**—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—A native black seedling of the western wild currant; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop

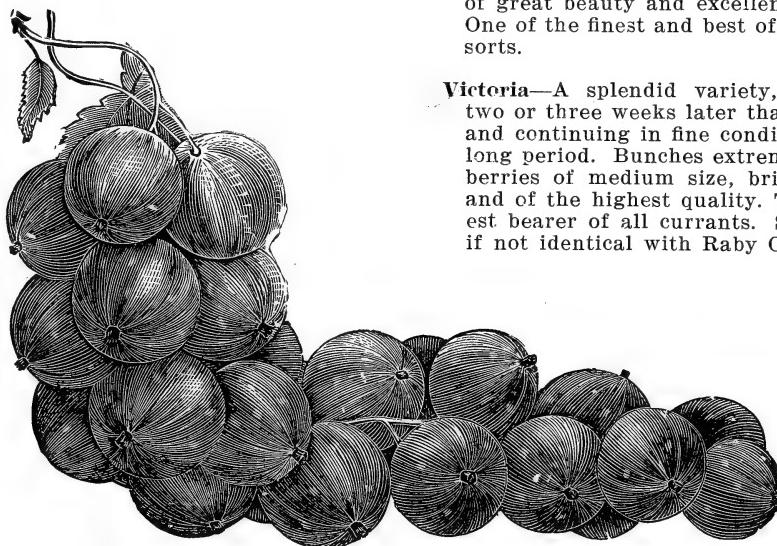
Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

***North Star**—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent.

Pomona—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy.

***Versailles**—Large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants. Similar to if not identical with Raby Castle.



WILDER CURRANT—BEST OF ALL CURRANTS

next year after planting; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

***Fay's Prolific**—Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked; of medium growth and productive.

Lee (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

***White Grape**—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Wilder—A new red Currant, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when overripe. The leading garden and market variety; a strong, vigorous, erect grower and a great yielder. Fruit as large as the largest; a good shipper.

GOOSEBERRIES

Chautauqua—Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color; quality good. An American seedling.

Columbus—An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality; a strong grower, with large glossy foliage. New.

Downing—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. (See cut.)

Houghton—A vigorous American sort: very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup.

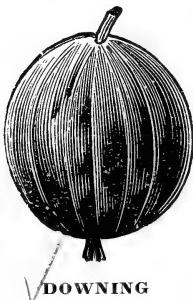
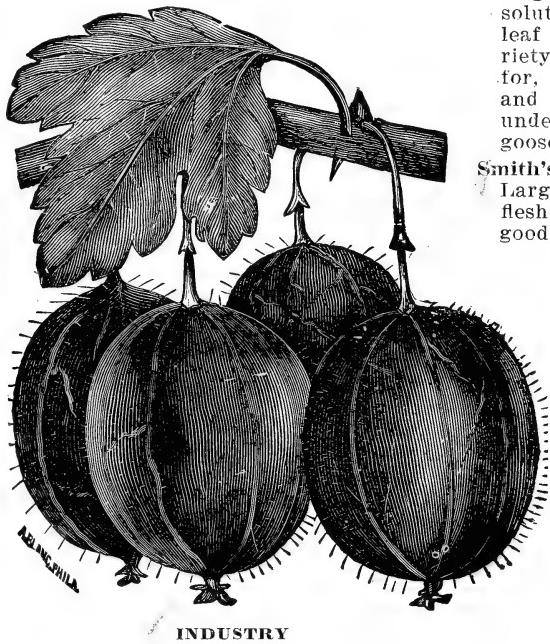
Industry—An English variety; very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. Very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown. (See cut.)

Keepsake—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.

Pearl—Similar to Downing, but with fruit a little larger; it is also even more robust and fruitful in habit.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.



Two Car Loads of Trees Proved Satisfactory to Customers.

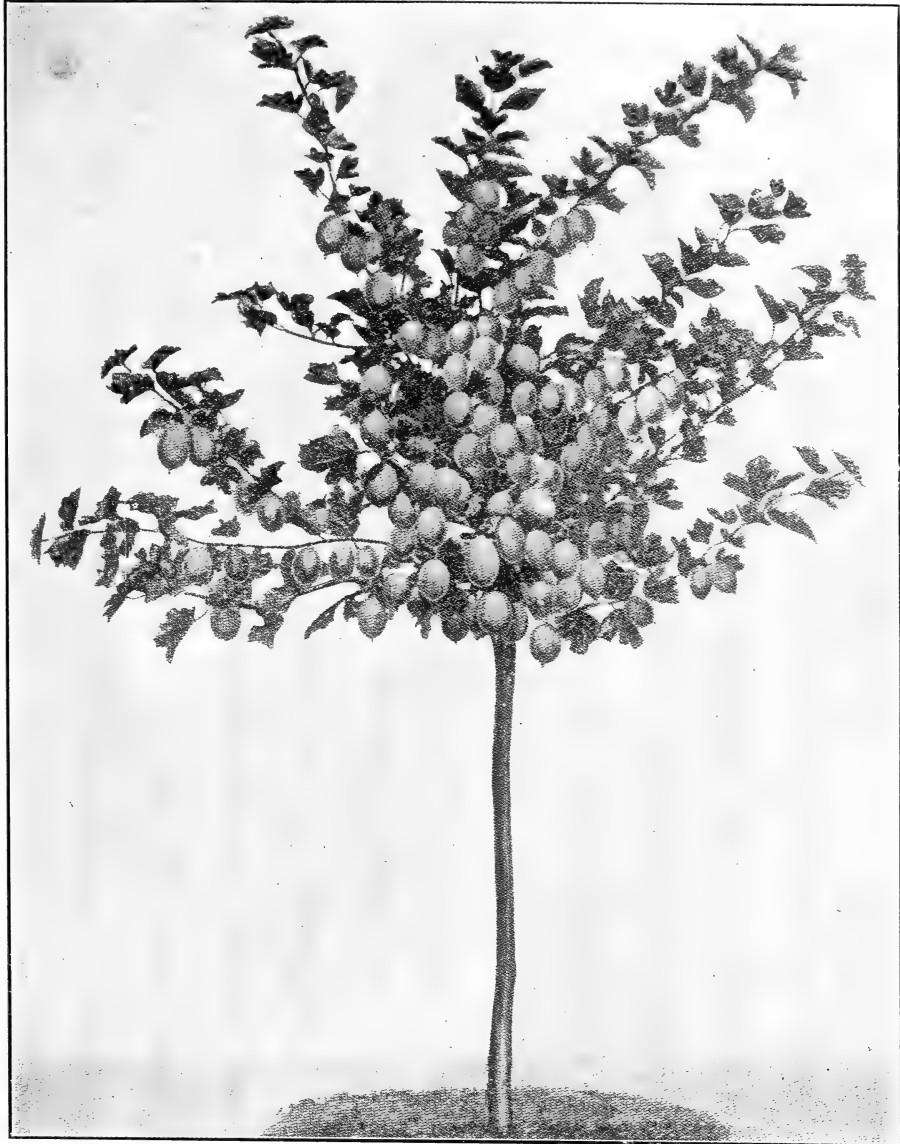
I wish to thank you for the extra fine trees sent for this delivery of two car loads. All my customers are delighted with the extra fine quality of stock received, and the only dissatisfied men in this section are those that did not place orders for your trees. It is, indeed, a pleasure to work for a firm who aims at all times to please the customers.

F. J. ELGAS,
Watervliet, Mich.

24,000 Trees and Plants Received. Finest Ever Seen.

The whole lot of 24,000 trees and berries arrived in splendid condition and are very satisfactory. I have many visitors every day who are unanimous in their opinion that they are the finest trees they have ever seen. I do not think that there is an imperfect tree or bush in the whole lot. If our large order is a sample of your stock, it will speak for itself and bear out your and your agent's recommendations and guarantees.

L. B. CLARK,
Detroit, Mich.



(Reproduced from a photograph taken by H. Maurer, Jena, Germany.)

THE GOOSEBERRY TREE

The new sensational wonder from Europe. Originated at Jena, Germany. Tree a strong grower and perfectly hardy in any climate where gooseberries may be grown. It bears its fruit in large, heavy clusters. The tree is produced by a system of top propagation on a new variety of the fast-growing stock of the *Ribes* species, recently discovered. Two colors have thus far been produced, a yellow and a red variety. Gooseberries are of the highest quality, rich, sweet, and of immense size, resembling a medium-sized plum. The gooseberry tree is, without doubt, one of the most wonderful introductions in recent years.

N U T S

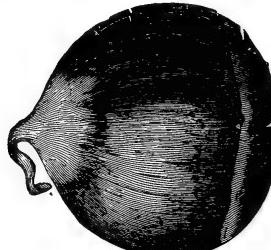
Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor and are a valuable article of commerce. Best adapted for sandy or gravelly soil.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

English Walnut or Madeira Nut—A fine lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling.

1,000 Peach, 500 Pear Trees; Best Growth; Finest Stock.

The 1,000 peach trees and 500 pear that I purchased from your agent, Mr. H. E. Brundage, the past two years, were the best and finest trees that I have ever set, and they have made the best growth of any nursery stock that we have planted in the past twenty years, regardless of the dry season we had in 1908.

H. B. TODD,
Vermillion, O.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell-Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. Requires a clay subsoil.

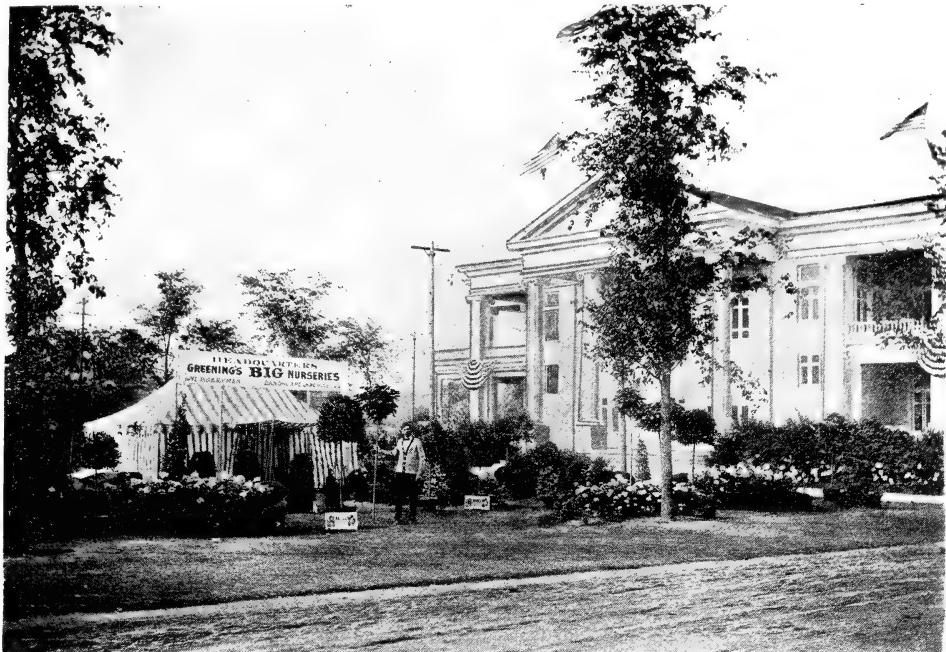
Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Walnut, Japan (Siebold's Japan)—A most valuable species, which on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth is well adapted for our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming one of the most shaped trees for ornament and shade, without any particular pruning or care. One of the hardest of nut trees. Tree begins to bear when two or three years old. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut and borne in large clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire; considering its early bearing, hardiness and quality, it is regarded the most valuable of any nut for our country.

3,000 Peach Trees Finest Lot I Have Ever Bought.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the 3,000 peach trees I bought of you last spring were the finest and most uniform lot of trees I ever saw. I am so well pleased with your nursery stock that you will find enclosed another order for 1,000 trees, to be shipped next spring.

W. R. BAKER,
Detroit, Mich.



GREENING'S PRIZE EXHIBITION OF TREES, PLANTS AND CONIFERS AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR, DETROIT

A large space of ground was converted into a beautiful garden of Greening's best products, besides two car-loads of choice trees and plants that we donated free of charge for decorating the entire frontage of the grounds. Visitors welcome every year.

ASPARAGUS

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

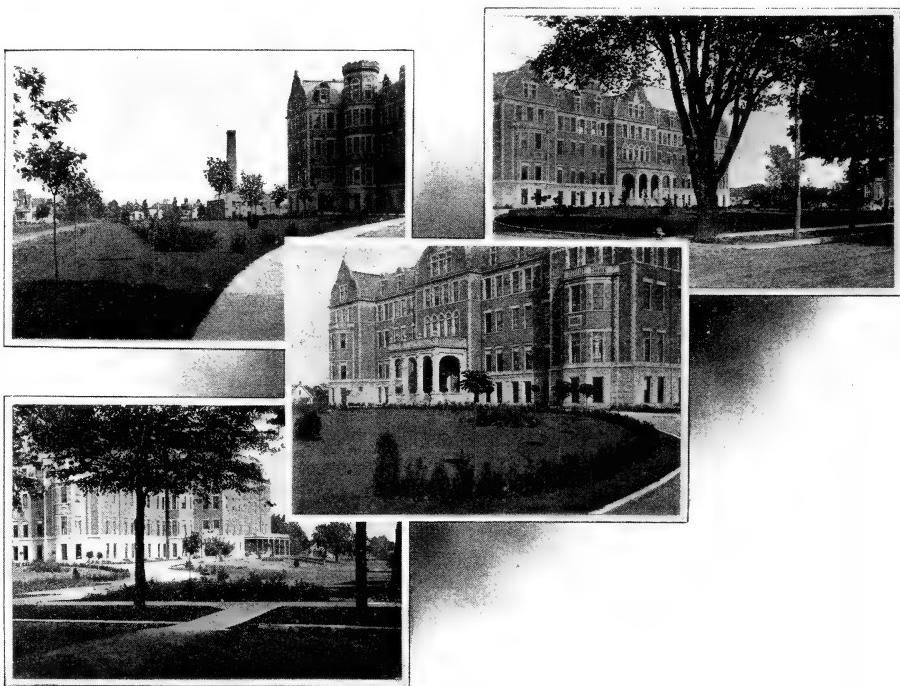
Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supersede the old favorite. It has been tested both North and South, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor.



**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, MONROE, MICH.
LANDSCAPE AND BOTANICAL GARDENS DESIGNED AND PLANTED BY US**

(*Unsolicited Testimonials.*)

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Gentlemen:

We wish to take this opportunity to express our entire satisfaction in the work done on the grounds surrounding our new College building.

Your selection and artistic arrangement of trees and shrubbery has greatly improved the appearance of our lawns, and have met with favorable comment from many callers at St. Mary's during the past several months.

Assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude we are, gentlemen,
Very sincerely yours,

Sister I. H. M.

**PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND NURSERY-STOCK FURNISHED FOR HOUSE OF
DAVID 25-ACRE PARK. MOST SATISFACTORY**

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.
Gentlemen:

We are pleased to inform you that the plans and specifications furnished by you for our 25-acre House of David park, also the nursery stock you furnished for same, has proven most satisfactory.

We appreciate the artistic effect of landscape architecture you have created on our grounds, and feel grateful for the care and attention you have given our work. Your comprehensive instructions, plans and specifications made it possible for us to do all our own planting without difficulty.

Yours truly,

Israelite House of David,
Per M. S. Tyler, Pres.



GREENING'S PRIVATE PARKS

Mr. Greening and the gardener in the foreground.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Plants

Owing to the large increase of business in our park and landscape department, the cultivation of shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, roses, shrubbery, etc., has become an important specialty with us. The American people are just beginning to appreciate the beauty and enjoyment in trees and flowers. A home without its trees and flowers presents a most desolate appearance indeed. Trees not only furnish a background for shrubs and flowers, but they make a boundary line for the sky. Trees should be chosen with reference to the size of the garden. The selection of trees should be in keeping with the intended character of the landscape. The sizes range from dwarf to standard growers and are divided into many species and classes with contrasting colors of foliage, many of them bearing either flowers, fruits, cones or nuts. Trees with beautiful berries or barks add much to the beauty of the place in winter.

The selection of trees best suited for every condition and purpose has been a matter of careful study with us, and we cheerfully offer our experience to all who seek advice in this direction. It should be borne in mind that there is a wide difference in the hardiness and adaptability to certain climates of our country, of trees and plants. Many of our most beautiful American species are often too tender for the colder climates of our northern States. It is to be regretted that many of our largest landscape architects of the East pay so little attention to the subject of adaptability and hardiness to certain climates; very grave mistakes are constantly made at the expense and disappointment of the inexperienced planter.

Expert Consultation on Park Work & City Beautification

Greatest Landscape System in the Country

Our Landscape Department has acquired enormous proportions with a branch office in some of the large cities. Our system is known as The Greening Pictorial System of Landscape Gardening, combining the artistic, the scientific and the practical part of the business in a most complete manner.

We enjoy a national reputation in this special line of work, and The Greening Landscape Company is becoming well known throughout the country.

The Special Features of Our Landscape System consists of the fact that we are the only landscape company in the country which does landscape work complete, growing its own nursery stock required for landscape work, under special culture and training for good effect, devoting hundreds of acres for the special growing of fine specimens of trees, roses, shrubs and plants of every description, in a cool climate and under the most favorable conditions, and furnishing the stock at a reasonable price to the customer direct, fresh from the field, assuming all risk and responsibility of safe arrival with a guarantee of first-class quality of all the stock furnished.

The Greening System is the only one that does Landscape work complete, furnishing the plans and specifications executed by expert Landscape Artists, and assuming all the work of laying out of grounds, doing the planting, pruning, spraying, tree doctoring, and all gardening work of every description connected with the profession of Landscape Gardening.

We Will Assist in Making Selections

There are many of our patrons who ask our advice in making selections, and many mistakes have been averted by our advice, which has always been given from a most liberal and unbiased standpoint. Patrons may consult us with utmost confidence of getting the most reliable information obtainable.

ACER—MAPLE

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.

Dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath. Grows over 100 feet high.

Var. Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple) A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward. Of noble proportions when undisturbed, yet patient under considerable pruning.



ACER DASYCARPUM, SILVER MAPLE

Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder)—This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, 80 to 100 feet, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

Schwedleri—The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. Grows to 80 feet.

Polymorphum (Japanese Maples)—These are the most delicately beautiful of small exotic trees. The more vigorous types like Atropurpureum, Dissectum and Ornatum, are hardy even in New England; the variegated types are only variably hardy. In some varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut and bright-colored only in spring and fall; others are deep blood-red or golden yellow all the season. Landscape gardeners use them in quantity for hardy permanent beds of color. Grown as little specimen lawn trees, or in pots for house and porch decoration, they are also charming. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation which can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded situations and in rich, well-drained soil. Mostly grown as shrubs, rarely over 10 feet high. We can supply them in quantity and in great variety.

Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple)—A broad, handsome tree of medium size, rarely over 60 feet high, with larger, darker leaves than other maples. Casts a dense, cool shade.

Saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—This tree is chieftain of its kind, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.



ACER SACCHARUM (Sugar Maple)

AESCULUS (Horse-Chestnut)

Hippocastanum (European White-Flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A large tree, 40 to 60 feet tall, of regular outline, spangled in May with great upright spikes of white and red flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree.

Rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet, with darker leaves and splendid flower-spikes opening a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered.

AILANTUS

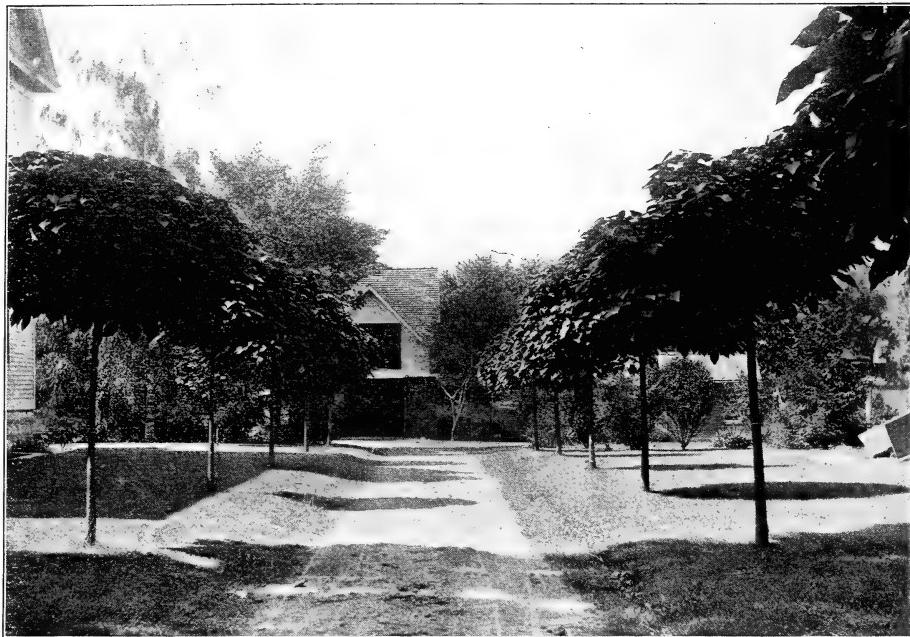
(Celestial Tree—Tree of Heaven)

Glandulosa—An extremely quick-growing tree; 60 feet tall and tropical looking, with pinnate, palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

ALNUS (Alder)

Glutinosa (European, or Common Alder)—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Remarkably quick in growth; 30 to 60 feet high.

Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder)—Of stately, graceful habit, 30 to 60 feet high, with large and deep-cut foliage. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. A grand lawn tree.



CATALPA BUNGEI
For Driveway Planting

ARALIA (Angelica Tree)

Spinosa (Hercules' Club)—A showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows to 30 or 40 feet high.

BETULA (Birch)

Alba (European White Birch)—This is the famous Birch of literature, growing sometimes 80 feet high. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow white, and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of a background of dark evergreens.

Large Leaf Birch—Has large, showy leaves; most valuable of any birches because of its beautiful dark, rich foliage.

Yellow Birch—Similar to the white birch, with yellow bark; desirable for screening.

Var. *atropurpurea* (Purple Birch) — A handsome, white-barked tree, growing 50 to 80 feet high, with dark purple leaves which contrast beautifully with the bark.

CATALPA

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa) — A curious dwarf catalpa. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems of the Catalpa Speciosa, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head 10 to 12 feet high, of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique.

Speciosa (Western Catalpa) — A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others and grows to be a large tree 100 feet high. In late summer its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective.

CELTIS (Hackberry, Nettle Tree, Occidentalis) — A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. It grows 100 to 120 feet high and its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

Var. *pumila* — A dwarf form, rarely over 30 feet tall, and with smaller leaves. Sometimes more desirable by reason of its height.

CERASUS (Cherry)

Avium, alba flore pleno (Double White-flowering Cherry)—A charming small tree, 20 feet high, with branches completely hidden by a mass of large, double white flowers in May.

CERCIS (Red Bud, Judas Tree)

Canadensis—The hardiest and, perhaps, the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse-flowering trees. Medium height, 20 to 30 feet, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in fall. It blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrasts and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Florida (White-flowering Dogwood)—The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Tree rarely grows over 20 feet in height and is branching in habit. Blooms when small.

CRATAEGUS (Flowering Thorn)

A low, dense, neat habit of the thorns adapts them for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. Are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The foliage is varied, always attractive, handsome and almost evergreen in some cases; the flowers are showy and abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright colors. Their foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn)—A dwarf tree, rarely over 20 feet high, with widely extending horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, coloring to rich orange and scarlet in fall; flowers profuse white with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits showy scarlet, persistent until spring.

Oxyacantha, alba flore pleno (Double White Thorn)—When in bloom a mass of clustered double rose-like white blossoms. This is the famous May thorn of English gardens, not often over 10 feet in height with spreading branches and stout spines. Very handsome.

Coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—Of quick growth, showy, new and perhaps the best sort. The large, perfectly double flowers are a rich glowing crimson.

Rosea flore pleno (Double Pink Hawthorn)—Has the English Hawthorn's fine habit and fragrance. Pretty rose-colored blooms.

CYTISUS**Laburnum** (Golden Chain or Bean Tree)

—This charming small tree, which rarely grows over 20 feet tall, takes its familiar name from the long racemes of golden yellow flowers with which it is radiant in June. It is picturesquely irregular in growth and has glossy pinnate leaves. Prefers a somewhat sheltered situation.

FAGUS (Beech)

Ferruginea (American Beech)—Our noble forest tree, growing to 80 feet, with silvery bark; fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendant flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

Purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech)—A vigorous, elegant tree, reaching 50 to 80 feet in height, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer, to purplish green in fall. Hardy, long-lived, free from insect pests, useful for specimens or grouping.

FRAXINUS (Ash)

Americana (American White Ash)—Our forest tree, tallest of the species, growing to 120 feet high, with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets.

GLEBITSCHIA (Honey Locust)

Tricanthos (Three-Thorned Honey Locust)—A large, vigorous tree, over 100 feet high, with wide-spreading branches, feathery fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge. Bears long, pendant seed-pods, slightly twisted, with contents of a sweetish flavor relished by the country children.

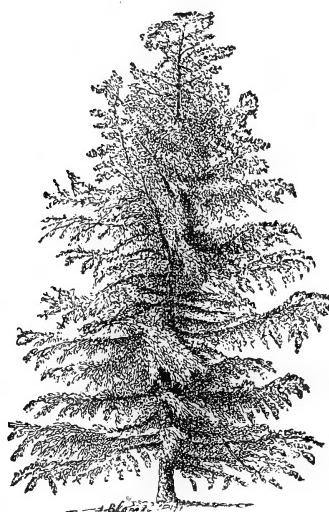
GYMNOCLADUS**Canadensis** (Kentucky Coffee Tree)—

A picturesquely irregular tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with peculiar rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a peculiar bluish green. Bears long racemes of white flowers in early summer. The familiar name is from the seeds in its broad beans, which were once used for coffee in the southern mountains. Yellow in fall.

HALESIA

(Snowball, or Silver Bell Tree)

Tetraptera—A neat and pretty little tree, rarely over 12 feet high, with large, dark green leaves. May be grown as a shrub. In May while the leaves are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds which impart to it a peculiar ornamental effect.

**LARIX (Larch)****LARIX (Larch)**

Europaea (European Larch)—A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plumy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soil. The autumn effect is very beautiful, foliage turning to a beautiful yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)—A tree that is beautiful at all stages, and useful in all sorts of planting. Varying from 60 to 80 feet in height, it has a narrow ovate head, formed of short, corky-

winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging sea balls and corked-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves. We have no finer tree for street and park planting or for specimens.

LIRIODENDRON

Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A tall, magnificent native of rapid pyramidal growth to 100 feet. Its smooth, erect gray trunk rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees, for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

MAGNOLIA

The spring inflorescence of the Magnolias is grand beyond description. Their great white, pink and purple cups open in rich profusion before the leaves of other trees appear. The fruits which follow them are large, bright-colored and showy; the leaves are tropical in size and appearance; the trees are naturally of fine habit and bloom when quite small. They should be transplanted only in spring.

Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia)—

One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. In growth it is more like a large shrub, 20 to 30 feet high. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

Speciosa (Showy-Flowered Magnolia)—

The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than those of *Soulangeana*, but the tree is of the same habit, 20 to 30 feet high; the flowers open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

HARDY AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia)—The tallest of all the species, growing rapidly into a fine pyramidal tree, 60 to 90 feet high. In midsummer large, creamy white blossoms appear among its deep green leaves, and large, cucumber-shaped fruits that turn bright crimson succeed them. A grand avenue tree. Yellow in fall.



POPULUS MONILIFERA
(Carolina Poplar)

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree) — Named from the whorled arrangement of its great, glossy leaves. The white flowers, also of great size, open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit-cones. Tree grows to 40 feet.

OSTRYA (Ironwood)

Virginica (Hop Hornbeam) — A graceful, birchlike tree of small to medium size, rarely over 30 feet, and slow growth. The bark is beautifully furrowed, the fruits clustered like hops. Valuable for dry situations.

PLATANUS (Plane Tree, Sycamore)

This is a hardy tree and is well adapted for cities, where smoke, soot and dust gather upon shade trees and kill or seriously affect the foliage of other trees. It thrives well where other shade trees die.

Orientalis (Oriental Plane) — One of the oldest cultivated trees, and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

POPULUS (Poplar)

Alba Bolleana — Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire, 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

Monilifera (Carolina Poplar) — Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree, 60 to 80 feet high.

Var. aurea Van Geertii (Golden Poplar) — One of the finest golden-leaved trees for contrast groups, as it holds its color well throughout the season. Has all the fine vigorous characteristics of the species and grows to about the same height.

Trees Highly Satisfactory.

This spring I received an order of trees from you that were highly satisfactory. I was so well pleased that I also bought a rejected order that was for a sick man who had to leave these parts for his health.

C. H. KENSHOL,
Woodville, Mich.



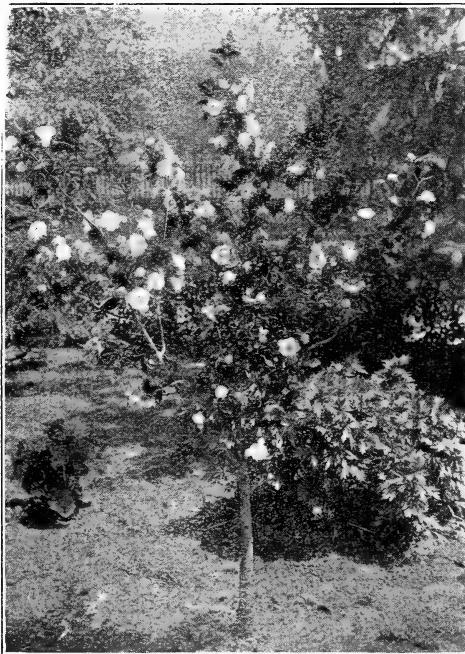
PLATANUS (Sycamore)

PRUNUS (Plum)**(Flowering Plum and Almond)**

The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum)—A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white, single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year.

Triloba fl. pl. (Double-flowering Plum)—A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright.



PYRUS, BECHTELI (Flowering Crab)

PYRUS (Crab)

Angustifolia, Bechteli (Bechtel's Flowering Crab)—A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

QUERCUS (Oak)

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, and public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Alba (White Oak)—Grandest of its genus and our American trees. A spreading, towering species, growing 100 feet high when fully developed, with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—A grand, round-topped tree 60 to 80 feet high, with bright green, deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

Palustris (Pin Oak)—Almost pyramidal in habit and sometimes described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops the family characteristics faster than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange scarlet in fall.

Rubra (Red Oak)—A large tree 80 to 100 feet, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish, crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object in the lawn.

SALISBURIA (Ginkgo)

Adiantifolia (Maidenhair Fern Tree)—A distinguished Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading, with age, into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clear-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast; has no insect or fungous enemies.

SASSAFRAS

Officinale—A really handsome medium-sized tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with fragrant, light green foliage and bark. Its small yellow flowers are attractive in early spring, and followed later by dark blue fruits. Grows well even on thin soils.

SALIX (Willow)

Besides the beauty of their airy summer foliage, the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

Laurifolia (Laurel-leaved Willow)—A beautiful, distinct, medium-sized tree, 8 to 20 feet high, with shining, laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year round.

Rosmarinifolia (Rosemary-leaved Willow)—A pretty dwarf, not over 8 feet high, very airy in effect, because of its feathery branches and small silvery leaves. Grafted on tall stems, it forms a neat, round head of feathery silver-gray.

Vitellina Aurea—A fine tree at all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Grows to be a very large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a venerable appearance.

We can also supply in quantity other bright-barked Willows for grouping, among them **Cardinalis** and its variety, **Wentworth** (bright and deep red), **Canescens**, **Scarlet** and **Japan Golden**.

SOPHORA (Pagoda Tree)

Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree)—An odd and unique specimen tree, 40 to 60 ft. high, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. Its short branches form a dense, round head. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

SORBUS (Mountain Ash)

Medium-sized trees, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in winter, giving a brilliant note to the autumn landscape.

Sorbus (Pyrus) Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright.

Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash)—Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.

TILIA (Linden, Basswood)

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

Americana (American Linden)—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

Platiphyllos (Large-leaved European Linden)—An exceedingly broad-leaved variety growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June, the earliest of the Lindens.

Argentea (Silver-leaved Linden)—Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape; 60 to 80 feet high.

ULMUS (Elm)

Americana (American Elm)—Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the Oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Attains 80 to 100 ft. Dull yellow or brown in fall.



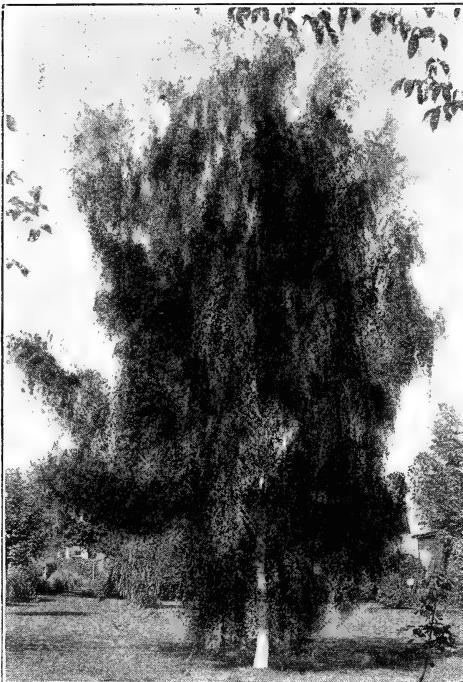
Agents Wanted



**Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Mechanics, and others
seeking profitable em-
ployment as local agents
to sell our specialties and
high-grade nursery stock,
will please write for terms
to agents. Good pay and
steady employment to
honest and reliable men.**



WEEPING TREES



PENDULA LACINIATA
(Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)

PENDULA (Birch)

Pendula-Laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)—Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall and slender, growing to 60 feet; vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in fall and its white trunk and branches make it a beautiful winter picture.

Pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping Birch)—Of naturally trailing growth, with long, slender shoots of picturesquely irregular form.

CERASUS

Japonica, rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry)—An exquisite little tree, 8 or 10 feet high, draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear. Even when grafted on tall stems its slender branches sometimes sweep the grass in graceful garlands. Well adapted to small lawns.

MORUS (Mulberry)

Alba, Tatarica pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)—We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 ft. high, its branches sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous and distinctly lobed.

PICEA (Spruce)

Invera (Weeping Norway Spruce)—Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit. Grows 40 to 60 feet high and has larger and lighter green foliage than its parent. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a willow.

PYRUS

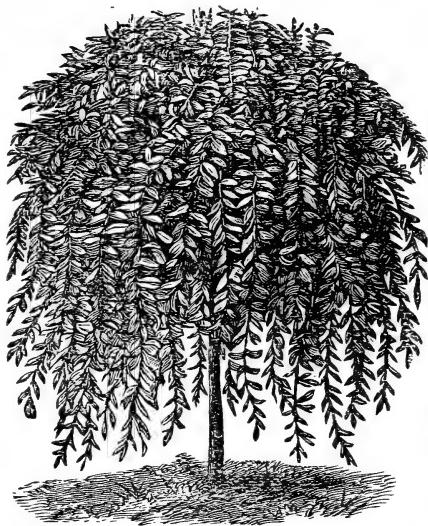
(*Sorbus*) **Aucuparia, pendula** (The Weeping Mountain Ash)—Is a picturesque little tree 10 to 15 feet high; excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad corymbs in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red cherry-like fruits.



MORUS, PENDULA (Weeping Mulberry)



EVERGREENS MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE ENTRANCE FOR PARKS OR PRIVATE ESTATES



**SALIX, PENDULA
(Kilmarnock Willow)**

SALIX (Willow)

Babylonica (Our familiar Weeping Willow)—A fine drooping tree 30 to 40 feet high, with slender branchlets.

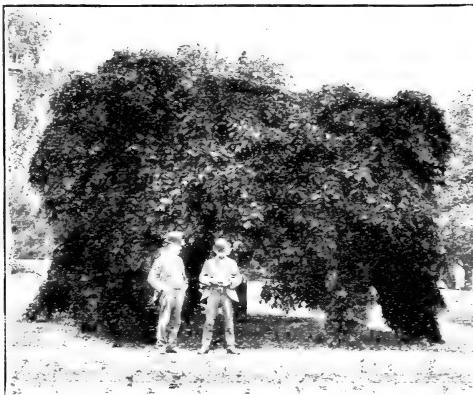
Dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of similar fine habit, but hardy for the North.

Annularis (Ring Willow)—An odd tree with the leaves twisting so as to form rings along the drooping branchlets.

Caprea, Pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow)—Unique in form and vigorous in all soils. This variety has been widely planted. It is usually grafted 5 to 7 feet high on stout stems, and then forms a cone of glossy foliage.

ULMUS (Elm)

Scabra, pendula (Campden Weeping Elm)—One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our weeping trees. Grows well in most any climate, is of fine and notable habit, the strong branches often sweeping out horizontally several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.



ULMUS PENDULA (Camperdown Elm)



GREENING'S SPECIMEN GROUNDS OF CONIFERS

We grow a large collection of these beautiful Evergreen Trees. Customers from all parts of the country come to select their trees from these grounds.

EVERGREENS

The landscape gardener is no longer content to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. As new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth, with contrasting foliage — golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses are for filling window-boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants.

Our evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root- and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep

the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, its success is reasonably sure. Prune evergreens before their spring growth starts, and only when necessary to thicken their growth or preserve their shape.

ABIES (Fir)

Balsamea (American Silver Fir) — A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

Concolor (The White Fir) of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 80 to 100 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir, is very hardy and grows rapidly. Its graceful habit, and broad, handsome foliage, glinting with blue on the upper surface, silvery beneath, make it a rival for the elegant Colorado Blue Spruce. Especially bright when young.

Violacea—Like the above, with foliage of a deeper blue.

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir)

—One of the richest evergreens, forming a dense, dark specimen tree of beautiful proportions, that may be finely contrasted with lighter-foliaged sorts. The foliage is wide, dark and lustrous, with a silvery sparkling under-surface. Its moderate growth adapts the tree well even to grounds of small extent, but with age it reaches grand size, and when fully grown is a most noble and imposing feature on the lawn.

Suecica (Swedish Juniper)—Of narrow columnar forms, with lighter, more bluish foliage than the Irish Juniper. Branchlets droop at the tips.

Aurea (Golden Japan Juniper) — Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The attractive golden-hued foliage is constant throughout summer.

Virginiana (Red Cedar)—Is always popular and thrives well in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.

Glaucia (Blue Virginia Cedar)—Throughout the year the leaves are a rich silvery blue. Very handsome and effective.



EVERGREENS SPECIMEN GROUNDS AT THE GREENING NURSERIES
THOUSANDS OF TREES TO SELECT FROM

CEDRUS

Atlantica Glauca (Mt. Atlas Cedar)—A very fine specimen of the Cedar family. Can be planted in groups with excellent effect. Foliage decidedly light blue, resembling the Kosteriana Blue Spruce in color.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress) — A rare, handsome conifer, the branches of which droop gracefully at the tips. Their rich, deep green color is retained all winter. Tender in the North.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper, Red Cedar)

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—An erect, dense column of dark green, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

PICEA (Spruce)

Alba (White Spruce)—One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drought-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue. A good species for growing in tubs.

Aurea (Golden Norway Spruce)—Not so high as Excelsa, but is desirable on account of its yellow foliage, making a lively contrast to the darker sorts.

Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce)—A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage. One of the most vigorous varieties of this species, especially adapted for heavy background when forest effect is desired.

Excelsa Nana Compacta (Dwarf Compact Norway Spruce)—This is also a fine variety for planting singly. Partakes very much of the nature of the Remonti in all except that it is flat at the top and not pyramidal. Grows very compact.



PICEA KOSTERIANA
(Koster's Blue Spruce)

Excelsa (The Norway Spruce) and its many uses are well known. It is planted for hedges, shelter-belts, screens, background, etc., in large quantities every year. It has a naturally fine gothic form, grows fast, and seems to suit all soils. Can be pruned to any form with great effect. Can be made umbrella form.

Inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce)—Grotesquely pendulous; a truly attractive from its novelty and unique habit. Grows 40 to 60 feet high and has larger and lighter green foliage than its parent.

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce)—The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. We have paid particular attention to getting the absolutely true stock of this famous tree and can guarantee its true blue color and character. In height it is the same as the former variety. Was originated by Mr. Koster in Hol-

land and is rather a slow grower, which makes them more expensive, being grafted and imported.

Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A magnificent tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plump branches, often as regularly set in whorls as those of an Araucaria.

PINUS (Pine)

Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine)—A remarkably strong, hardy and rapid



PINUS STROBUS (White Pine)

grower. Robust spreading branches, leaves long, stiff and dark green.

Strobus (White Pine)—Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native pines. It is also among the quickest-growing,

Agents Wanted
Reliable men to sell
our Nursery Stock

longest-lived, and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plumy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing appearance on the lawn when grown singly. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress)

As miniature trees, these handsome, neat-growing evergreens are unequalled. The group includes species very different in habit. They give exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and, grown in tubs or window-boxes, are valuable for house decoration in the winter. Outdoor groups or specimens need some protection in the winter.

Obtusa, gracilis aurea — A neat and graceful bush of fern-like shoots of a fine golden hue.

THUYA (Arborvitae)

The Arborvitae vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for hedges, screens, shelter-belts and house decoration. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, dense, bushy, with flattened, frond-like leaves.

Aurea Douglassi (Douglas' Golden Arborvitae) — Hardest of its color. Of broader and more bushy growth, with long, slender branchlets and yellow foliage.

Aurea Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitae) — Is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light, golden green foliage.

Compacta — Desirable for planting in tubs. Very compact in growth. Pyramidal and grows in perfect form without pruning. From 3 to 4 feet high. Leaves of light grayish green.

Elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae) — Distinct from other Eastern sorts. The upright, flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree. Their tips are bright yellow in summer, brown in winter. Very handsome. Half hardy.

Globosa (Globe Arborvitae) — A dense, light green evergreen of dwarf habit, grows naturally round like a ball. One of the best of the dwarf.

Lutea (Golden Arborvitae) — Perfectly hardy, which is unusual among the yellow foliage varieties. Leaves pure yellow, which makes a fine contrast for grouping with other evergreens.

Occidentalis (American Arborvitae) — A well-known variety of the evergreens. Makes a very close hedge for screens. It is hardy and easily grown after transplanting. Most desirable for ornamental screens. If let grow it will form an upright, conical tree, but it may be trimmed to most any desirable shape.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae) — A tall, slender column of dark green resembling Irish Juniper in growth, retains its color in the winter. Very hardy, will stand severe shearing.



THUYA PYRAMIDALIS

Siberica (Siberian Arborvitae)—This is one of the most useful and hardy evergreens for the northern states. Its excessive hardiness, regular conical outline and peculiar dark, dense foliage makes it very popular for hedges or screens and is especially beautiful and more attractive than the other species.

Semperaurescens—Hardier than most eastern sorts, with brighter and more permanent golden color, which is retained throughout the year.

Tom Thumb—A heath-leaved dwarf variety. Grows in ball form and is well adapted to pruning in globular form. Beautiful for bordering driveways, walks and formal garden work.



THUYA (Tom Thumb)
In the distance

Wareana—Dwarf habits and globular form. Foliage silvery tinged. Like Globosa in growth and adapted for grouping.

TSUGA (Hemlock Spruce)

Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—Are beautiful native, naturally open, free and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned, forming good specimen trees and hedges. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter. A most graceful evergreen.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BUXUS (Box)

Sempervirens (Tree Box)—A beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth, with small, shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub plant, for house and terrace decoration.

Suffruticosa nana—The pretty Dwarf Box so much used for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for the purpose.

Variegata—A beautiful small bush, having shining leaves oddly marked with white.

EUONYMUS

Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

MAHONIA

Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia)—Sometimes included under Berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

RHODODENDRON

In Variety—These are the most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants. Protect in winter by driving stakes and filling in with leaves to cover plant. Can furnish in colors of red, pink, white, lavender and blue.



RHODODENDRON BLOOM—Reduced

YUCCA

Adam's Needle—A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blossoms every season.



THE GREENING METHOD OF HARDY SHRUB BORDER PLANTING

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs and plants, and those with brilliantly colored foliage, are to ornamental gardening what the finishing touches are to the picture or the decorations to a room. They help to fill out the well-rounded forms of groups of trees and, possessing more variety of colors and foliage than the trees, they add beautiful bits of color and pleasing contrasts. Being small in size, they are especially useful for small gardens and borders, for ornamenting the foregrounds of groups of trees and evergreens, and in particular they serve the purpose of a setting or ornamentation close to the dwelling.

Shrubs vary in size of growth, from dwarf to tall, and there are scarcely two varieties which produce the same effect. They also vary greatly in point of hardiness for the colder climates, and it would be difficult indeed for anyone not familiar to give general advice on the best varieties to plant.

Shrubs must suit the object for which they are to be grown. Often a fine lawn is spoiled by having thrust in here and there shrubs and trees without relation to method, purpose or design. Shrubs

are best planted in groups with due consideration to size and character. They afford excellent screens for undesirable objects, such as chicken-yards, old buildings and fences, and the effect of a shrub border for a front or back lawn, produced by a careful setting, is always a pleasing one. Beautiful color effects are obtained by selecting shrubs with foliage of contrasting color. The silver, golden, purple and many shades of green, if carefully arranged in accordance with our new method, never fail to catch the eye. With the exception of a little pruning and an occasional stirring of the soil, shrubbery practically takes care of itself and requires but little care. The value in shrubbery lies less in the bloom than in the foliage and the general character as to form and habit. Roses are rarely good for shrubbery effect. We know of only one variety, the "Baby Rambler," that is suitable for a shrub border.

The present issue of our catalogue gives correct descriptions and the assortment we offer comprises all of the desirable species and varieties to be recommended for this country. How-

ever, it would be almost impossible for us to designate all the different climates we have in this great country of ours, as adapted to each variety we grow.

WE OFFER OUR ADVICE FREE

As a rule, the ordinary planter is all at sea as to what to order or what to do after planting. Without some knowledge or proper advice as to what to plant, mistakes are bound to follow. If you know what you want as to effects, but are unacquainted with the kinds of shrubs and plants to produce these effects, get our advice—or that of some one who knows how to advise you on the kinds which will thrive best in your climate.

HOW TO GROUP SHRUBBERY

For large groups and heavy screens, select fast-growing shrubs for the background, using medium and dwarf-growing varieties and perennials for the border. For banking against porches and dwellings, select dwarf and medium-growing varieties, train and prune in hedge-form as near to the ground as possible. Fast-growing varieties of shrubs should be planted about three feet, while slow-growing should be set two to two and one-half feet apart.

SHRUBS NEED PRUNING

After transplanting, always aim to prune back all the wood to 10 or 12 inches over the ground. This method of pruning has a tendency to make them bush out close to the ground, thus preventing the open and straggly effect often seen. Where immediate effect is desired regardless of future beauty, little or no pruning may answer the purpose. Shrubs should be pruned to regulate their growth and make them graceful, always trying to keep the branches well down to the ground. Thin out all old and gnarly stems, and endeavor to preserve a fair fullness of healthy shoots with plenty of well-ripened twigs for flowers. For compact formal effects, as for group bankings, for porches and dwellings, pruning back the top to confine the growth is absolutely necessary. To obtain a compact, bushy form, it is necessary to prune in the early spring and also several times during the growing season. This method of pruning is recommended only where a short or heavy bushy form is desired.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

This department has assumed enormous proportions and its operations reach to all parts of this country. We prepare artistic plans and comprehensive specifications from rough pencil sketches mailed to us and furnish complete detailed instructions, so explicit as to enable anyone of ordinary intelli-

gence to lay out and plant a garden or park with success. Our charges for this work will be found very reasonable.

EXPERT CONSULTATION

We solicit expert consultation on all kinds of municipal, park and cemetery work. Expert advice is given on renovating and improving old gardens, also on pruning of trees and plants, on soil treatment, on combating the ravages of destructive insects, and on all matters pertaining to horticulture.

ALTHAEA. (See Hibiscus)

AMORPHA

Fruticosa (False Indigo)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high and forms a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets, and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond)

See *Prunus*.

AZALEA

In early spring the Azaleas make a gorgeous show of bloom. A good way to plant them is among rhododendrons, for they thrive in the same kind of soil and under similar conditions, besides brightening the shrubbery with their flowers before the rhododendrons are ready to bloom.

Mollis—The large flowers are produced in great trusses and in different shades of red, white, yellow and orange, rivaling the **Rhododendron Catawbiense** in size and beauty. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and in early spring are covered with a mass of bloom before the leaves appear.

Pontica, or *gandavensis* (Ghent Azalea)

—The most floriferous of the Azaleas, with the largest flowers. Produces a magnificent effect in early spring when the plants are covered with bloom, varying in all shades of white, yellow, orange, red, pink, carmine, and lilac. Plants grow 4 to 6 feet high and in cold climates they require some protection. Adapted for greenhouse or conservatory culture. Grows in pots.

BENZOIN. See *Lindera*

BERBERIS (Barberry)

There is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe, and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. They make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position.

Canadensis (Canadian Barberry)—Seldom grows over three feet high, with bright green foliage, which turns to beautiful shades of orange, red and bronze in the fall.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry)—Imitably neat and dense in growth, barely three feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn. Specially desirable for hedges, and it readily responds to pruning, perfectly hardy and compact and now considered one of the best shrubs for banking against buildings and for shady places.

Vulgaris (European Barberry)—Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Grows upright, with light green foliage.

Purpurea (Purple Barberry)—A showy and effective shrub with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina Allspice)

Floridus—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARAGANA (Pea Shrub)

Arborescens—Makes a very handsome show in the late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Perfectly hardy and valuable for either group or individual planting.

CHIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree)

Virginica (White Fringe Tree)—A small treelike shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface in midsummer.

CLETHRA

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

COLUTEA

Arborescens (Bladder Senna)—Of quick growth in any dry, sunny situation, forming graceful clumps of delicate foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red pea-shaped flowers appear in summer, and are followed by large, showy red seed-pods.

KERRIA (Corchorus)

Japonica—A slender, green-branched, dwarf-growing shrub with small light green leaves and small globular yellow flowers. Very fine for hedges.

Argentea variegata (Silver variegated-leaved Corchorus)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage edged with silvery white; slender in growth, small yellow flowers, one of the finest of dwarf-growing shrubs. Especially adapted for porch bankings or in groups where a showy dwarf shrub is desired.

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Alba Siberica (Siberian Dogwood)—Free growing and very hardy, flowers white and clustered. Bark very showy dark red.

Siberica Variegata—A large, spreading shrub with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark.

Sanguinea—Has purplish red branches and leaves handsomely marked with white. Flowers greenish white in May and June in flat-topped clusters, followed by bunches of black berries.

CORYLUS (Filbert Hazel)

Avellana, atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert)—The Hazels are sometimes used as hedges and are valuable for this purpose. In early spring the long, drooping catkins are very beautiful, and in fall the shrubs bear large quantities of delicious nuts. This variety is particularly valuable for group effects, the large, purple leaves holding their color well. It grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

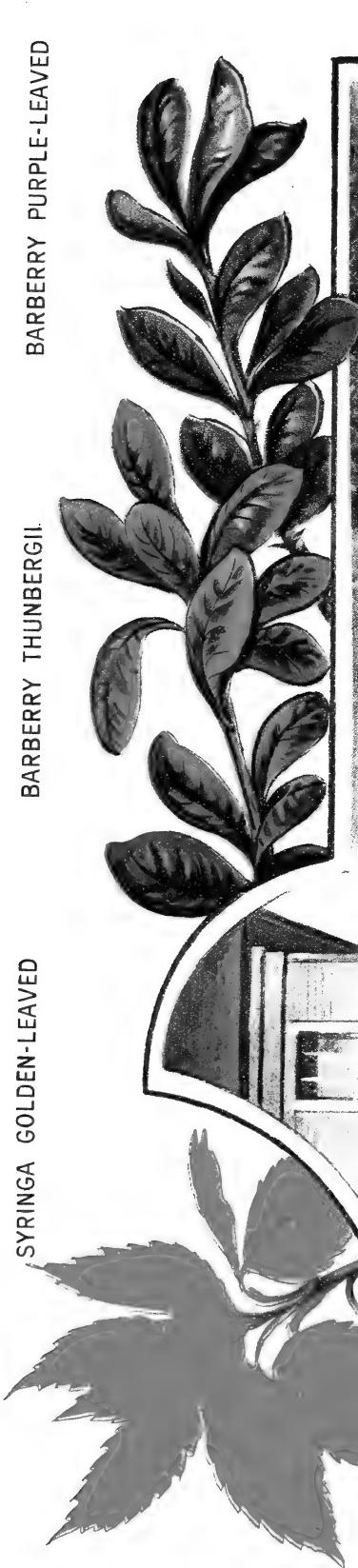
CYDONIA (Japan Quince)

Japonica (Pyrus Japonica)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.

DESMODIUM

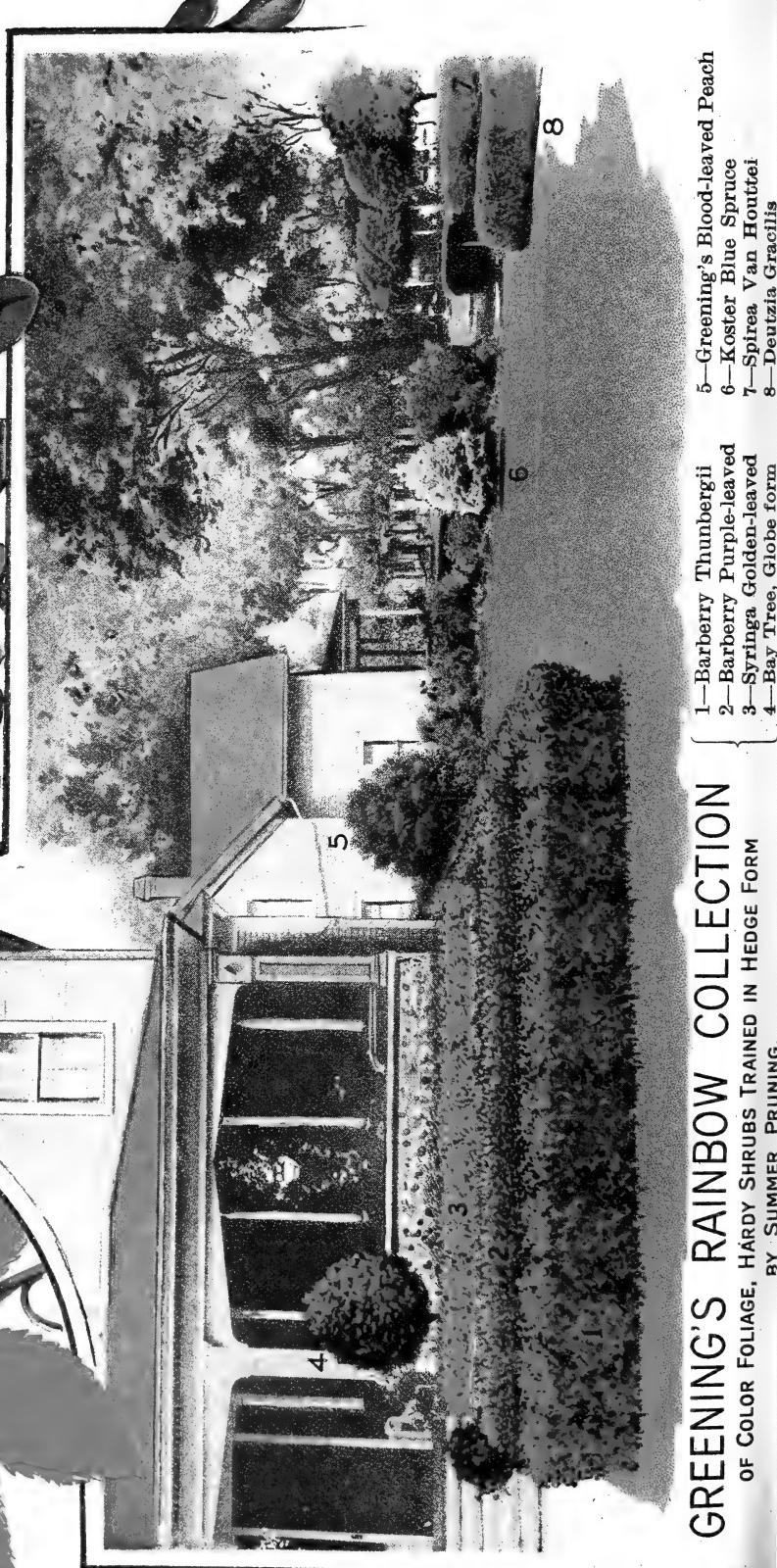
The Desmodium, or, as it is called by some authorities, Lespedeza, is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long, drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

SYRINGA GOLDEN-LEAVED



BARBERRY THUNBERGII.

BARBERRY PURPLE-LEAVED



GREENING'S RAINBOW COLLECTION

OF COLOR FOLIAGE, HARDY SHRUBS TRAINED IN HEDGE FORM
BY SUMMER PRUNING.

- 1—Barberry Thunbergii
2—Barberry Purple-leaved
3—Syringa Golden-leaved
4—Bay Tree, Globe form
5—Greening's Blood-leaved Peach
6—Koster Blue Spruce
7—Spiraea Van Houttei
8—Deutzia Gracilis

DEUTZIA

No other shrub in the whole list will yield better returns for a minimum of care than the Deutzias. They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell- or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfer for borders or for planting near the house or in front of the piazza.

Crenata—The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June.

Fl. pl.—A double form of the type. Handsome and effective. The white flowers are delicately flushed with pink.

Candidissima—The pure white double flowers in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long, are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used as cut-flowers. The bush is neat and shapely, growing 6 to 8 feet high, and is a handsome addition to any planting.

Pride of Rochester—A showy, early, and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double.

Gracilis (Slender-branched Deutzia)—A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.



WEIGELA ROSEA

Lemoinei—Rarely growing over 3 feet high, with spreading branches, it has bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early summer.

DIERVILLA (Weigela)

Florida, amabilis—Very free blooming and hardy, of good habit and rapid growth. Large deep rose-colored flowers.

Florida Candida—Very best of all white flowering Weigela. Continues to bloom throughout the entire summer.

Rosea—Same as Candida in habit except that it has pink flowers. The most popular variety in cultivation.

Rosea Nana Variegata—Of neat dwarf habit, with pink flowers and leaves broadly margined with creamy white.



WEIGELA VARIEGATA

Eva Rathke—New, bright crimson flower, blooms all summer, medium growth, hardy. The most valuable and attractive bloomer of this class.

ELAEAGNUS (Oleaster)

Augustifolia (Russian Olive)—A very hardy and handsome species of tree-like form. The leaves are particularly handsome, willowlike and of a rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant. Blooms in June.

Longipes (Silver Thorn)—Showy shrub of strong bushy growth. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Tree)

Europaeus (European Spindle Tree)—A large tree-like shrub. Flowers abundantly in spring with bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits enclosed in orange arils. Very hardy, one of the most beautiful of shrubs.

Radicans—A beautiful Japanese variety, grown mostly as a vine. When grown as a shrub it trails along the ground and roots, forming a dense growth. When trained as a vine, it climbs to 20 feet, with small, greenish-white flowers appearing in June and July. Fruits are pink, the cells separating and exposing the scarlet arils which cover the seeds.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)

Grandiflora—One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May, in such profusion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads. The bush grows 8 to 10 feet high, and is one of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring, before the leaves appear, and usually blooming with the crocuses, which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy, with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late fall.

Intermedia—One of the most floriferous with slender, arching branches, and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

Suspensa—Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei—Handsome, erect form; very vigorous grower and very prolific bloomer. Flowers golden and continue a long time. It is a conspicuous object in shrubbery.

Viridissima—The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species, and it is best to give it some slight protection in winter in northern latitudes.

HAMAMELIS (Witch Hazel)

Virginiana—Valuable because its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in fall

—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in fall and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals appear, making them quite conspicuous among bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy, or peaty soil and partial shade.



HIBISCUS (Althea)

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Althea) (Rose of Sharon)

The Altheas are fine free-growing flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly all other trees and shrubs are out of bloom. Tender in some localities.

Rubra flore pleno—Double red Althea.

Purpurea flore pleno—Double purple.

Alba flore pleno—Double white Althea.

Rubrum—Single red Althea.

Purpurea—Single purple Althea.

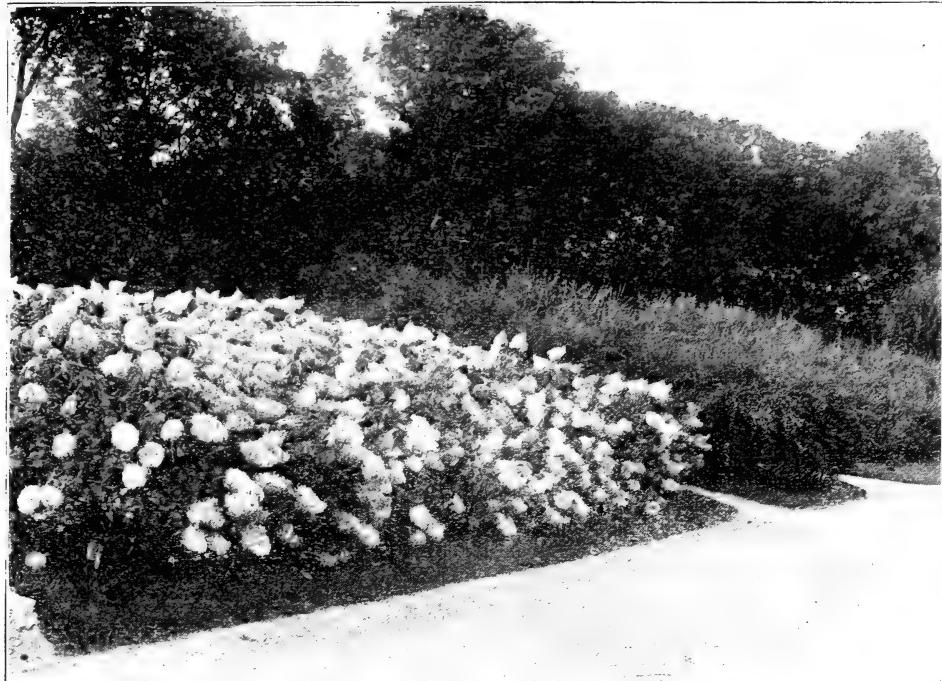
Alba—Single white Althea.

Althea—Striped.

Althea—Pink and white.

Althea—White and crimson center.

Flore pleno Variegata—A variegated leaved, double flowering.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, ILLUSTRATING PROPER PRUNING

HYDRANGEA

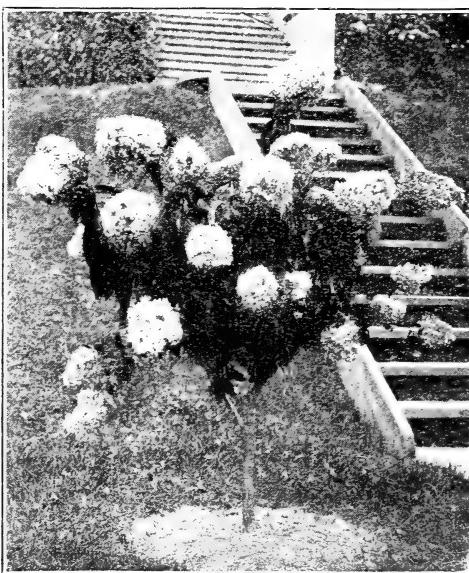
Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow)—This superb new Hydrangea is absolutely hardy and, moreover, of easy culture, and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer; as high as 125 perfect blossoms with an average of six inches in diameter have been found on a single plant at one time. Color is pure white, which is retained usually from four to five weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen, and frequently throughout the following winter.

Hortensis, Otaksa—Of dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers. Suitable for house culture.

Thomas Hogg—Great flower-heads of purest white. Very choice and beautiful. Suitable for house culture.

Paniculata grandiflora (Panicled Hardy Hydrangea) — Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows best to advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces

fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush 6 to 8 feet high. Needs close pruning and good fertilizing in order to produce choice flowers.



TREE HYDRANGEA

HYPERICUM (St. John's-wort)

Moserianum (Gold Flower) — A showy, half pendulous shrub, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Its glossy, bright yellow flowers are two or more inches in diameter and tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in midsummer. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

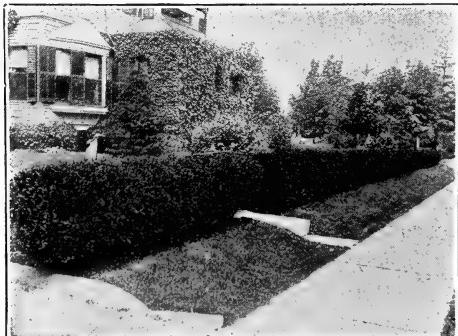
Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors.

Amurense (Amoor River Privet) — The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges.

Ibota — A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Considered among the hardiest of privet varieties. Makes an excellent hedge.

Ovalifolium (California Privet) — A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired form.

Regelianum — The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beau-



CALIFORNIA PRIVET

tiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. This is one of the best of privets. Absolutely hardy and graceful. Berries remain on all winter and are very attractive.

LINDERA (Spice Bush)

Benzoin — Grows best along the edge of water, as it needs moist, loamy soil. Has bright yellow fragrant flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear. Makes a handsome specimen plant.

LONICERA (Upright Honeysuckle)

The honeysuckles have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries. They are all of attractive and fast-growing habit and grow well in any soil.

Morowii (Morrow's Upright Honeysuckle) — A species recently introduced from Japan. It is a strong, upright grower and blooms profusely in May and June, pure white flowers. During autumn and early winter its bright red berries are exceptionally attractive. It is hardy and easily grown.

Tartarica Red (Tartarian Honeysuckle, Red) — A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright-red flowers striped with white, in June.

Tartarica White (Tartarian Honeysuckle, White) — A large shrub having large flowers in May and June.

PHILADELPHUS

(Syringa or Mock Orange)

The Mock Orange is undoubtedly one of the best-known and most popular shrubs, and in spite of the great numbers of new plants which have been introduced, the old Philadelphus holds its own and more freely than ever. It is also known as Syringa in some localities. The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are very sweet-scented, milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

Coronaris (Garland Syringa) — A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, showy flowers are delightfully scented.

Aureus — A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping.

Alba flore pleno — Has partially double, highly fragrant flowers.



PHILADELPHUS AUREUS
(*Syringa Golden*)

Grandiflorus—The most vigorous species of the group, growing 10 feet high. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

Gordonianus—Strong-growing, 8 to 10 feet tall, and large-flowered; valuable for its late-blooming season in July.

Lemoinei, Boule d'Argent—Of dwarf, compact habit, only 4 to 6 feet high; flowers large and fine; semi-double, blooming in June; very fragrant.

Pissardi—See Trees.

PYRUS

Arbutifolia (*Sorbus arbutifolia*, Red Chokeberry)—An upright shrub, 6 to 12 feet high, white or tinged red flowers in April and May, followed by dull red, pear-shaped fruits $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Distinctly ornamental both in flower and fruit.

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

Catharticus—The dark foliage masses of this dense, twiggy bush are relieved by masses of attractive white flowers in June and July. They are followed by showy black fruits. A good hedge plant. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. Will stand shearing well.

RHODOTYPUS

Kerrioides (White Kerria)—An attractive shrub of medium growth, with single white flowers late in May. Has

shiny black seeds, thrives in all soils and one of the most attractive shrubs grown.

RHUS. (Sumac)

Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)—A unique spreading treelike shrub with large leaves. These are overhung in midsummer by cloudlike masses of very light, mistlike flowers, having the appearance of smoke. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn.

Copallina (Shining Sumac)—Beautiful foliage of lustrous green, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses.

Glabra (Smooth Sumac)—Growth of treelike nature with open crown. Flowers in July followed by crimson or brown fruit clusters. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn. Fine for massing.

Laciiniata—Also of treelike form with deeply cut leaflets producing a fern-like effect, which turns to rich crimson in fall.

RIBES (Currant)

Aureum (Golden Currant)—Fragrant yellow flowers in early spring, followed by dark brown fruits.



PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE

Sanguinum (Red Flowering Currant)—A large, upright shrub with red bark and twigs, reddish purple flowers borne in long racemes in early spring.

ROBINIA (Acacia Locust)

Hispida—An elegant shrub with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer.

SAMBUCUS (Elder)

Aurea (Golden Elder)—Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally to 10 or 15 feet.

Variegata (Variegated Elder)—Leaves are quaintly mottled with white and yellow. Flowers and growth like the type.

Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder)—The leaves of this variety are fernlike in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

SPIRAEA

This shrub is adapted for banking against buildings, porches or formal effect. Needs two prunings during the summer. Very effective.

Arguta (Snow Garland)—A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Bumalda—A spreading, low bush, but 2 feet high with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

Anthony Waterer—A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of rosy crimson.

Atrosanguinea—Dark red or rose flowers in June and July.

Aurea—Tall-growing shrub. The leaves are bright yellow in spring, gradually



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

changing to golden brown in fall. Flowers double white.

Billardi—A narrow, dense shrub, 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in fall.

Callosa alba. (*S. Japonica*, of some)—Of compact growth, 4 feet high, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

Douglasii—Upright in growth to 5 or 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Fortunei—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms all summer. One of the finest spireas.

Opulifolia—This and the next are sometimes classed under *Physocarpus* or Ninebark. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright to 10 feet, although their branches droop when laden with white flowers.

Fruit the First Year.

Last spring my Banner trees that had been set out two years were loaded with blossoms, and as the trees were large and healthy and the land in good condition, I decided to let the blossoms remain on the trees and experiment; and as a result some of the trees had over a bushel of peaches. Besides they are a late peach and brought the best price of any of my many varieties.

GEO. W. DOOLITTLE,
South Haven, Mich.

Lost Four Trees Out of 3,300.

Yours of the 28th received. I got an average of two feet growth on all my apple trees this year; had the summer not been so dry, would have got three feet. As it was, I got better than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet on at least 20 per cent of the apple trees I got of you this spring. Will lose less than ten, about four I think (out of 3,300). Got 5 ft. 2 in. on one tree, record for the orchard. On same tree four other limbs better than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

C. E. BRISBEN,
President National Bank,
Schuylerville, N. Y.

You may not realize how beautiful shrubbery is until you try some

Prunifolia, flore pleno (Bridal Wreath)

—Among the earliest of the double spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect, branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

**SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)**

Reevesiana (Reeves' Double Spirae)—Tall and graceful, 5 to 8 feet high, with dark, bluish green lance-like foliage, and large, pure white double flowers in May and June.

Sorbifolis—A distinct species with large compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea)—Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush.

Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea)—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups or as a banking against buildings. Makes one of the best shrub hedges.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Racemosus (Snowberry White)—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that will remain on the plant through part of the winter. The white berries are the most attractive characteristic of the shrub.

Vulgaris (Snowberry Red, or Indian Currant)—Similar to the Snowberry White, except that the berries are smaller and red in color. The habit is of slightly drooping nature and of vigorous growth. Succeed in shady places.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

The lilacs appear to best advantage when massed in groups. They are easily transplanted any time between fall and spring. Rich, moderately moist soil suits them best.

Alba (Common White Lilac)—Similar to the former, with pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Charles Joy—Dark red flower.

Charles X—Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth; large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

Emily Lemoine—Double pink flower.

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac)—The only tree-form in the group growing to a height of 30 feet; exceedingly handsome when in bloom, and valuable for prolonging the lilac season well into June and July. The leaves are leathery, large and dark. Flower plumes 12 to 15 inches long, white and showy.

Approved by Highest Authority.

Am glad to know that you are making a pedigree selection of the older varieties of fruit trees. I think that it is an important move. Your improved Beer's Smock will probably be a valuable late peach, as the old one is an especially good one here for productiveness and lateness.

LUTHER BURBANK.

**Be sure to read
all about our
Pedigree Trees**

Page 32

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac)—A variety of fine habit, is valuable for its late bloom. Flowers lilac purple, large. Late in June.

Marie Legraye—Large white flowers and large panicles. Very dwarf sort.

Persica (Persian Lilac) — A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves, dwarf in habit. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant.

Persica, alba (White Persian Lilac)—Of similar habit, with white flowers.

Vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac)—The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with heart-shaped leaves and dense panicles of lilac flowers in May, still the most fragrant of any.

The single Lilacs below all grow 6 to 8 feet high and bloom in May.

Alba Grandiflora—Very large white flowers in heavy panicles.

Rubra de Marley—Rich, rosy purple flowers.

We cultivate about twenty other varieties of Lilacs of various colors.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk)

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, and they are valuable for planting near the seaside.

Africana (*T. parviflora*) — Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub is 15 feet tall, and is very showy with its reddish bark.

Chinensis — Flowers pink, in large, loose, usually nodding panicles; often 15 feet high.

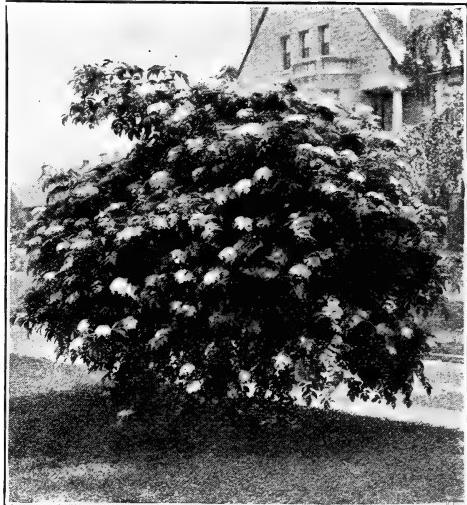
Gallica—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicled racemes in spring or early summer; leaves bluish green. Grows to 15 feet high.

Indica — Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays. Foliage is dull green.

Purpurea (*T. tetandra purpurea*) — Grows to 12 feet and has purplish pink flowers in May.

VIBURNUM (Arrowroot)

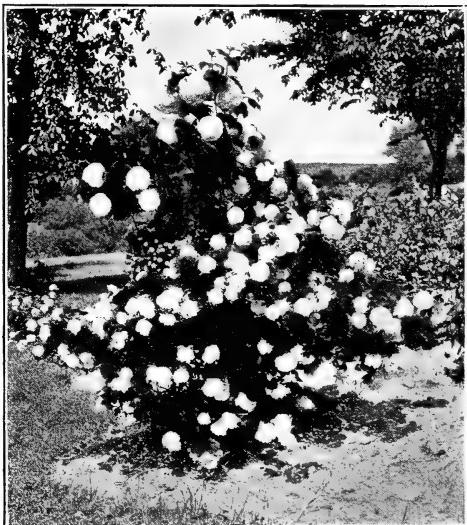
Opulus (Cranberry Bush)—A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits.



VIBURNUM OPULUS (Cranberry Bush)

Sterilis (Common Snowball) — Well known; even more showy than the type when covered with its great clusters of white flowers.

Tomentosum, plicatum (Japan Snowball)—Of better habit than the familiar older form, with handsome, plicate leaves and more delicately formed, whiter flowers in clusters 4 inches across in May and June; red fruit.



**VIBURNUM STERILIS
(Common Snowball)**

Climbing Plants

Climbing vines and shrubs are used in many ways. They afford shade and beauty before other plants can be grown and are always adapted for covering walls, fences, rocks, banks and trellises.

AKEBIA

Quinata—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

AMPELOPSIS

Quinquefolia (American Ivy)—The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing; usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

Veitchi (Japan Ivy)—A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe) — A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense shade.

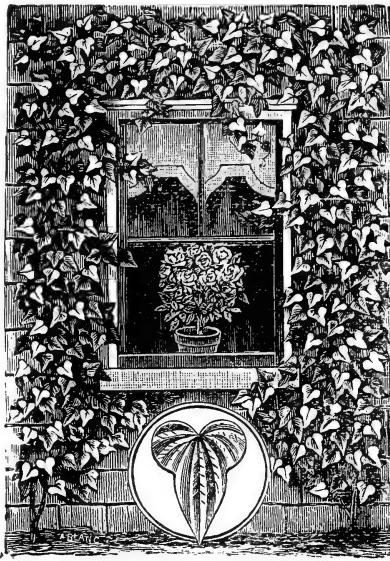
BIGNONIA

Radicans (Trumpet Creeper)—A robust, woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stem. Its orange-scarlet flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

CELASTRUS

Scandens (Bittersweet) — A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage, and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house decoration.

Clematis—See special list.



CINNAMON VINE

DIOSCOREA (Cinnamon Vine)

Batatas—The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine, most conspicuous in fall when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, glossy, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor. The beautiful Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is a hardy perennial, and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more homelike and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

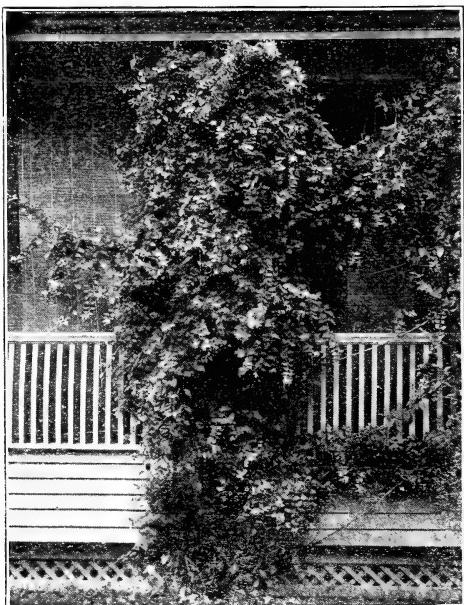
HEDERA

Helix—The well-known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface. Leaves of rich green.

LONICERA

Brachypoda Aurea Reticulata (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle)—Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear golden leaves; flowers creamy white.

Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its uses as a climber, it is valuable



LONICERA HALLIANA
(Hall's Honeysuckle)

for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Flowers scarlet and trumpet form.

Semperflorens—Flowers yellowish white and fragrant.

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, Paniculata undoubtedly holds the lead either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Fine white, double flowers.

Henryi—Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

Jackmani—Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms

continually from July until cut off by frosts. The very best and hardiest variety in cultivation.

Mad. Koster—Large, red, very fine. Best of the red flowering.

Madam Edouard Andre—Has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Paniculata (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Ramona—A strong, rampant grower and a true, perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep rich lavender.



MATRIMONY VINE



NORWAY MAPLES IN BENJAMIN J. GREENING'S YARD, SHOWING PRUNING FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES

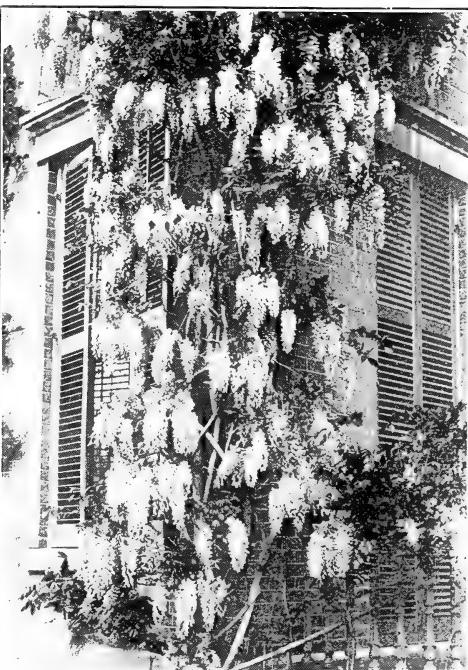
WISTARIA

Magnifica (Purple Wistaria) — Flowers dense drooping racemes of a pale lavender color.

Sinensis, Alba—Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers.

LYCIUM

Chinense (Matrimony Vine) — Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.



PURPLE WISTARIA

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers,
Mechanics, and others
seeking profitable em-
ployment as local agents
to sell our specialties and
high-grade nursery stock,
will please write for terms
to agents. Good pay and
steady employment to
honest and reliable men.

ROSES



trance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be headed back as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

PROTECTION—All of the Hybrid Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by piling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of large size, fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. See pruning above. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our specialty, the Cream Beauty, are most deliciously perfumed.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Deisbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

PLANTING—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. The plants should be put in very rich, friable soil and firmly pressed in with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen. Where this is neglected the natural stock will smother the grafted part in a very short time.

PRUNING—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free en-

Coquettes des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect and of fine form and finish. One of the finest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Duke of Wellington—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

Etienne Levet—Carmine; large, splendid form.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large, full flower, a first-class rose.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty.

Frau Karl Druschki—The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.

Harrison's Yellow—Fine double golden-yellow flowers.

John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

La France—Silver rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented.

Madam Plantier—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.



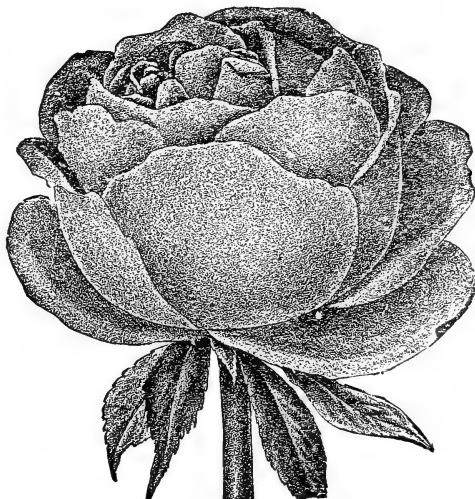
MARSHALL P. WILDER

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Margaret Dickson—A magnificent white Rose; very large, of excellent form and substance, delightfully fragrant; a vigorous and free flowering variety.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT



PAUL NEYRON

Mrs. John H. Laing—As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often producing blooms five

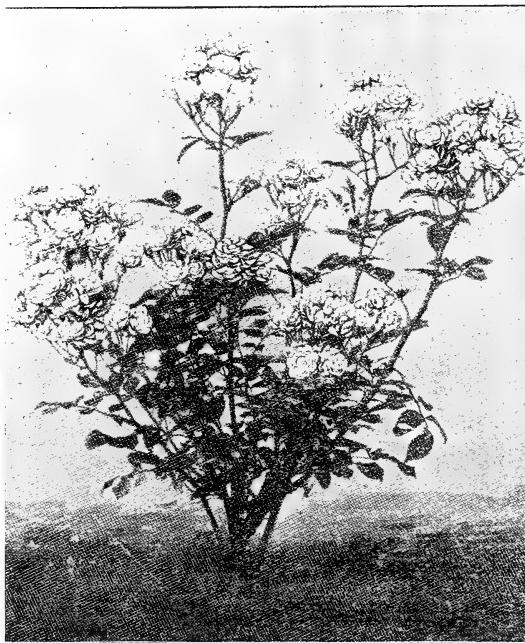
inches in diameter. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous. (See cut.)

Persian Yellow—Fine, yellow, sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose

Ulrich Brunner—Flower very large and full; color cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra fine.

DWARF RAMBLER ROSES



BABY RAMBLER, EVER-BLOOMING ROSE
(MME. LEVAVASSEUR)

From a True Photograph

in the fall for winter blooming, after the wood has ripened up, and transplanted into large pots for window gardening; or it may be used for winter blooming and again transplanted out in the garden in the spring. In either case, after transplanting, the branches should be cut back to short stubs 3 or 4 inches long. They thrive best in very rich soil. Cutting back all the wood to short stubs 4 or 5 inches long each spring is absolutely necessary to insure heavy blooming.

White Dwarf Rambler Rose (Madam Zeimet. New)—Similar in every respect to Baby Rambler except the color, which is a pure white. For bedding purposes the two make a splendid combination. Perfectly hardy, however we recommend some protection by covering with leaves during winter. This valuable new rose furnished a continuous crop of roses the entire summer and is delightfully fragrant. Prune same as Baby Rambler

Baby Rambler (Mme. Levavasseur)

The discovery of the Baby Rambler Rose has created a sensation among all who enjoy the beauty of the queen of flowers—the rose. It originated at Ussy, France, and is a sport of the Crimson Rambler, color rosy red. It is strictly a bush rose of thrifty growth, and blooms profusely during the entire summer, from June until late in the fall. It is the only rose in cultivation that blooms all summer, bearing large clusters of beautiful, rosy red flowers. The flowers are grown in great panicles, each stem producing from 50 to 100 beautiful flowers. A single stem makes a large bouquet for table decoration. It is the most prolific bearer of any rose grown. For indoor or window gardening it gives entire satisfaction, and under favorable conditions will bloom all winter. It may be taken up out of the garden

NEW VERY DWARF BORDER ROSE

Jesse (Dwarf Rambler Rose)—Very prolific and continuous bloomer, crimson red flowers. This rose is especially adapted to border culture. Similar to Mme. Levavasseur, only more red and very dwarf. For borders of flower-beds it is unexcelled for reasons of its compact, short growth and prolific blooming.

Boskoop Baby Rambler (new)—Very sweet scented, pale rose color, and free bloomer the entire summer season.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the qualities of the Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea Roses, being constant bloomers and unsurpassed in size, beauty and fragrance of flowers. They bloom the entire summer. For this reason they are more desirable than the Hybrid Perpetuals. These roses need very rich soil and good culture; also close pruning in the springtime. These are the roses with the most delightful rose fragrance of the Rose family.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full; of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.

J. B. Clark—Purplish scarlet.



Hermosa

Jules Groles—Carmine.

La Detroit—Pink.

Leon Paine—Silvery salmon.

Mildred Grant—White, rose tinted.

White Killarney—Creamy white.

Hermosa — Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Pierre Guillot — Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

We have a large selection of new roses, many of them not mentioned in this catalogue. Write for what you want.

MOSS ROSES

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large, fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. The soil for this class of roses is beneficial by an application of well-rotted manure, and a moderate pruning is desirable.

Admiral Dewey—A strong grower, semi-double flowers of the Testout type; white faintly tinged with pink. A most excellent rose of recent introduction.

Crested — Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Henry Martin—Fine rosy pink, large; very sweet and mossy.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES

This class embraces those varieties of Moss Rose that bloom several times during one season.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Salet — A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Recommended by Luther Burbank

Your beautifully bound, printed and arranged "Pictorial System of Landscape Gardening" received. Only by pictorial means can an idea of landscape gardening be conveyed to an average person who has not made it a special study. Your work, therefore, must be of great advantage to those who wish to make their grounds beautiful.

Although I cannot see one person in fifty who desires to see me, I shall be greatly pleased to meet YOU, and if I cannot spare the time my helpers will give you every opportunity to see what you can of the work at this season.

LUTHER BURBANK,
Santa Rosa, California.

The Baby Rambler Set.

ALWAYS
IN
BLOOM



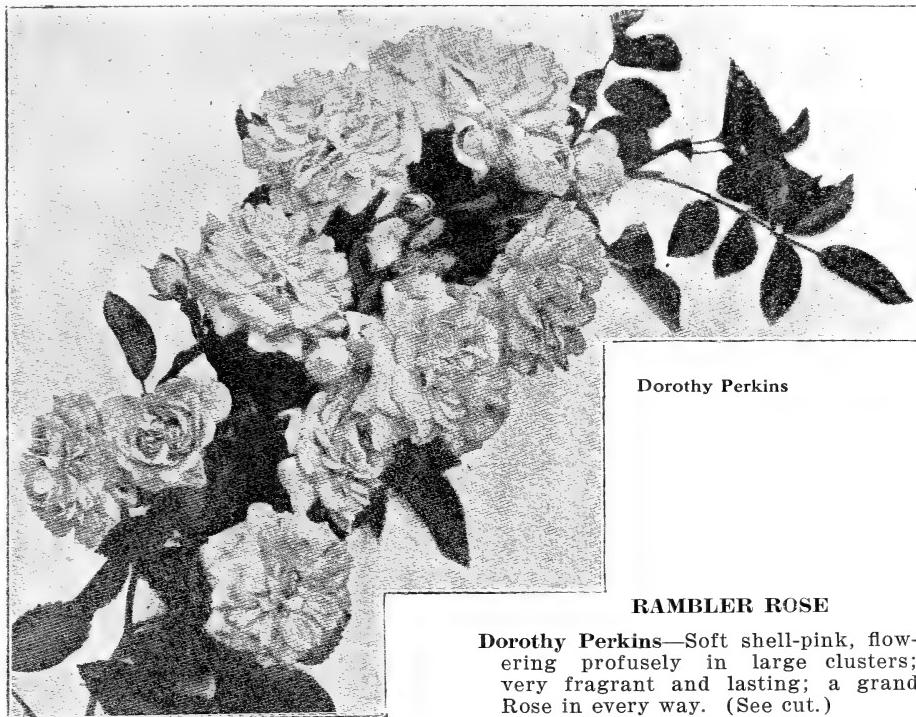
PINK
BABY
RAMBLER

WHITE
BABY
RAMBLER

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER.

CLIMBING ROSES

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Ramblers rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.



Dorothy Perkins

RAMBLER ROSE

Dorothy Perkins—Soft shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand Rose in every way. (See cut.)

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red; striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

Veilchenblau (New Blue Climbing Rose)—The flower is a distinct color of purplish blue.

White Rambler (Thalia) — Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*) — A yellow, hardy climber. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established.

Baltimore Belle—Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

Ever-blooming Climbing Crimson Rambler Rose (New. Flower of Fairfield)—The latest triumph in rose production. A scientific wonder in the art of hybridization. The only ever-blooming climbing rose in cultivation. Similar in color, hardiness and thriftiness to Crimson Rambler, and produces a continuous crop of

roses in large clusters during the entire summer season from July till frost. This wonderful acquisition is now offered by us for the first time. Our stock comes direct from the originator in Europe.

Tausendschoen—New two-colored climbing rose from Germany. The most prolific bloomer of any rose yet introduced; bears in heavy clusters, flowers large and fragrant, color pink and white decidedly distinct, very hardy and rapid grower. Winner of German Horticultural Prize.

TEA ROSES, FOR INDOOR CULTURE

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses, the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes and best adapted for indoor culture only. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

Catherine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchess d' Auerstadt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow; shaded yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburg—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronzyellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madame Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the very finest clear pink Tea Roses. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

Niphetus—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose, for either winter or summer, grown. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy, free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.



The Yellow Rambler

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

GREENING'S HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

Caroline Testout—One of the most popular and valuable bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny-rose, with brighter center; very free and fragrant.

Dean Hole—Silvery carmine with salmon shadings; entirely distinct and by far the finest of its color; the growth is vigorous, habit branching and remarkably floriferous; the flowers are large, of great substance, and perfect in form both as a bud as well as when fully expanded. Of no variety do we hear so many good reports. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England.

Earl of Warwick—A magnificent Rose and entirely distinct from all other varieties. The flowers are large and full, of beautiful form, and come perfect throughout the season under all weather conditions. In color it is a soft salmon-pink, shaded in the center with vermillion.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly-white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower, with bold, handsome foliage.

Killarney—This is, perhaps, the best known of Dickson's famous Irish Hybrid-Tea Roses, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses, and also one of the leading varieties for winter cut flowers. Is perfectly hardy; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-blown flower as in the bud form.

Königin Carola—This variety frequently produces flowers seven inches across and perfect in form, both in bud and when fully expanded. In color a beautiful satiny-rose, with the reverse of

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

the petals silvery-rose; very floriferous and desirable in every way.

Lady Ashtown—One of the freest flowering varieties in the collection, and produces perfect blooms under all weather conditions. The flowers are large, double, with high-pointed center, and are produced on long stems; splendid for cutting; in color a soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals. (Illustration on opposite page.)

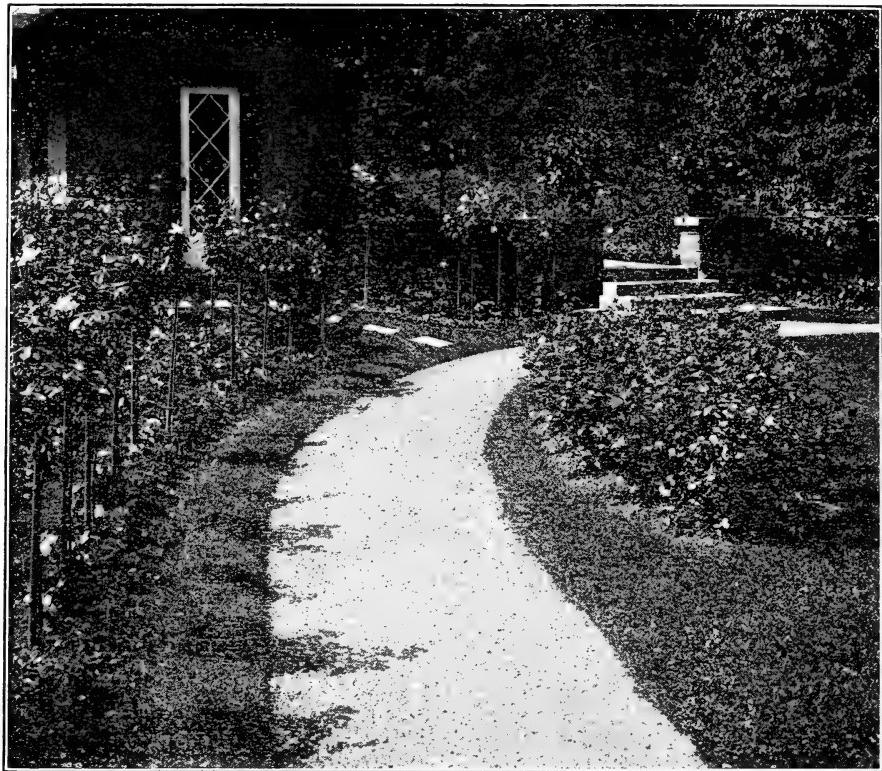
Mme. Ravary—Should be in every collection on account of its distinct color, which is of a rich, deep nankeen-yellow, becoming lighter as the flower expands. The flowers are of splendid form, full, double and very fragrant.

Mme. Jules Grolez—One of the best; a beautiful satiny china-rose color, very bright and attractive; flowers of large size, very double, of good form and remarkably free-flowering; a distinct and pretty Rose, which should be planted extensively.

American Introduction, MY MARY-LAND—Unquestionably the finest introduction of the veteran American rosarian, Mr. John Cook. A Rose which has proven equally valuable as a forcing rose for cut flowers under glass in winter and for outdoor cultivation. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, very free-flowering, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, which are double, of perfect form, of a bright but tender salmon-pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands, strongly and delightfully fragrant. An ideal bedding Rose.

Prince De Bulgarie—Large, full, double flowers of splendid form, of a silvery flesh color, deepening to the center, and delicately shaded with salmon-rose, a color combination that pleases everyone.

Richmond—A most valuable and well-known American variety, of a rich, brilliant crimson-scarlet; the flowers are not very full, but in bud form are beautiful, and remarkably free-flowering. Illustrated on plate opposite.



SIDE APPROACH TO A MANSION

This approach shows a row of Rose Trees on the left, a bed of Deutzia Gracilis on the right.

Flowering Trees

Tree Roses

These are grown in tree form with bodies about three feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks. In summer the stem should be wrapped with straw or heavy paper as a protection against the hot rays of the sun.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

Crimson Rambler (Tree Rose) — This beautiful tree rose is grafted on standard stock and grows in tree form and has a drooping habit. It is very showy in blooming time and very attractive. This is one of the most successful of tree roses.

Baby Rambler (Tree Rose) — This is grafted on standard stock and forms a hardy tree and is a continuous bloomer during the summer. The short stem and tree, loaded with flowers, resembles a beautiful bouquet.

Japan Tree Peony (Paeonia) — Very fine, imported from Japan. Flowers immense size, growing 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The tree has hard wood, same as a shrub. Requires a slight protection in winter. We have all colors and shades.

Selected List of Hardy Perennials

From a long list of hardy, herbaceous perennials, we select the following as being the choicest and most satisfactory for ornamental gardening. We advise early spring planting in very rich soil, deeply worked. For an effective border, use plants of the same variety and color as much as possible. Perennials are most effective if planted in groups along the borders of mass plantings of shrubbery so as to blend into the surrounding groups with pleasing contrast.

Perennials die to the ground in winter and grow up again early in the spring. The stalk increases in size with each year, and in most instances needs to be dug up after four or five years and replanted after the stalks are separated. Several varieties mentioned are especially adapted for borders. We mention height of growth so as to aid in making selections for desired effect. Further information if desired, on the subject of hardy herbaceous plants, will be cheerfully given.

Acanthus, Spinosus (Bear's Breech)—Grows 1½ ft. A hardy and exceedingly decorative plant with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Native of Europe. Leaves about two feet long and a foot wide, with deeply incised and toothed segments. Flowers rosy purple, in tall spikes during the summer. The Acanthus leaf has been widely copied in art and appears in more or less conventionalized form in many classic designs.

Achillea (The Pearl)—"Double-flowered white tansy." A free-flowering herb with a profusion of small double white flowers almost throughout the season. It is a garden form of the European White Tansy and grows one to two feet tall. It is very valuable for cut flowers, and on account of its remarkably floriferous character is one of the most popular of hardy perennials.

Anemone (Canadian Wind-flower)—A very hardy, showy species, spreading rapidly by underground root-stocks. Leaves rich green, borne on long petioles, with 3 to 5 cleft and toothed divisions. Flowers white, profusely borne in early summer. Splendid for a ground cover in the shrub border or for colonizing in open moist woods. Height 1 to 2 ft.

Aquilegia (The Columbines)—Many colors. Graceful, hardy herbs with branched stems terminated by showy, mostly nodding flowers. They are delightful plants with compound glaucous-green leaves. They thrive best in moist, loamy soils, fully exposed to the sun.

Aster (The Michaelmas Daisies)—Many varieties, grows 2 feet. The showy perennial Aster are becoming more and more popular as garden plants, both on account of their beauty and the wealth of blossoms which are produced so late in the season, when other flowers are often past. They are of easy culture in ordinary soil and conditions, and are hardy and desirable.

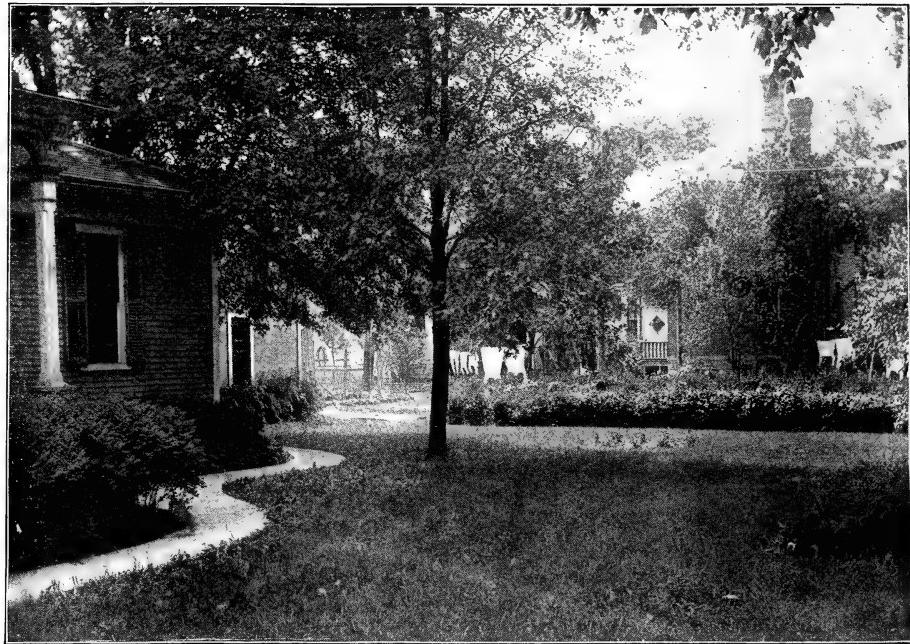
Astilbe (August Bloomer)—A hardy border plant with clustered stems 1 to 3 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green serrate leaflets. Flowers white, disposed in a broad racemose panicle. A charming and graceful perennial, perhaps most familiar to us as a greenhouse plant.

Bocconia (*Bocconia cordata*). Plume Poppy)—Beautiful hardy plants with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect. An attractive plant growing 6 to 8 ft. high, and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the subtropical garden.

Campanula (*Campanula carpatica*). Carpathian Harebell)—A charming little plant growing in dense tufts about 6 to 12 inches high. Native of the Carpathian mountains of Austria. Leaves dark green, ovate or heart-shaped, with coarsely-toothed margins. Flowers large, often an inch or more across, varying from white to deep blue. Very free flowering, producing blossoms almost throughout the summer.

Chrysanthemum (The Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemum) — Various colors. The lateness of the blossoming period of these hardy plants (which occurs when other subjects of the garden have been destroyed by frost) commends them and accounts for their universal popularity. The earliest frosts of autumn do not materially affect the blossoms, and even in late fall or early winter their bright and showy flowers lend a cheerful aspect. They thrive in almost any garden soil, and although quite hardy, are benefited by a light covering of litter or leaves in the winter.

Delphinium (The Larkspur) — Blue flowers, grow 3 ft. Very beautiful hardy plants with lobed or divided rich green leaves and showy flowers, in large racemes or panicles. They are universally admired and of easy



BACK YARD TREATMENT OF GREENING'S OFFICE BUILDINGS

culture. A deep, rich, loamy soil, with sunny exposure is best adapted to their requirements.

Dianthus (Sweet William)—In variety. These charming old-fashioned gems are not only favorites in our gardens, but they combine so many attributes of merit, such as hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities, that we confidently recommend them to all planters. They thrive in warm, loamy soils, preferring sunny exposures. They are very valuable for border planting and rockeries.

Dicentra, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart)—A very handsome plant with finely divided glaucous leaves, of graceful, fern-like aspect. Grows naturally from Western New York southward to Georgia. Flowers heart-shaped, deep rose, nodding in slender scape-like racemes. A charming, dainty species, attaining a height of 12 to 15 inches, and blossoming at intervals from spring until autumn.

Digitalis (Foxglove) — Many colors. Stately and handsome, the Foxglove possesses the dignity and atmosphere of the old-time garden, and yet has lost nothing in the competition and progress of more modern garden plants, which in vain would rival it. The stems vary from 2 to 3 ft. in height, densely leafy at the base, bearing long spirelike racemes of

large drooping flowers, which vary from white to purple, usually more or less spotted.

Eulalia (Hardy Grasses)—Several varieties, grows 3 to 4 ft. These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental, and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection. Beautiful plumes all winter, resembling ostrich feathers; very showy.

Eulalia Pampas Grass—Grows tall, 8 to 10 ft. high, resembling Bamboo, with large plumes, very attractive both winter and summer.

Funkia (Undulata)—Silver leaved, lavender flower, fine for border, grows 12 inches.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—A genus of very ornamental hardy plants. Flowers yellow or purple, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early summer until autumn.

Hollyhocks—Many colors, hardy, grows 3 to 4 ft. A collection of fine double sorts.

The Iris—The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders, both on account of their hardiness and easy cul-

ture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground or even replanting, is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers.

Iris—German. Many colors. Grows 18 inches. Hardy and productive.

Italian Iris (Oris)—This stock was imported from Florence. Its delicate fragrance and beautiful flowers make it a very desired variety. It is from the roots of this plant that face and toilet powders are made.

Iris—Japanese. Leaves 12 to 18 inches long, bright green, much overtopped by the strong, stout stems, which are 2 to 3 ft. tall. Flowers very large and showy, 6 to 8 inches across, white and of various shades of blue, violet, lavender and purple. They are among the most beautiful of flowering plants, rivaling even the orchids in their rich tints and markings. Native of Japan. Will do well in wet ground only. Tender in the north. We offer a superb collection of mixed varieties, including a wide range of colors.

Lychnis (Maltese Cross)—A charming old-fashioned flower with the petals arranged in the form of a maltese cross. Stems tufted from a leafy base, 2 to 3 ft. tall, producing compact, terminal heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Very free-flowering and desirable. Probably of Japanese origin.

Paeonia—These magnificent plants are among the showiest and choicest in our gardens. They are grand, and like the roses, are practically indispensable. The fragrance and delicate tints and shades of their beautiful flowers commend them, and combined with all these noble traits, they are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture. Peonies thrive best in a deep moist loam, well enriched, with full exposure to the sun. The plants should be set two or three inches below the surface of the ground, and are benefited by an annual top dressing of compost. We offer a superb collection of varieties in separate colors or mixtures in both single and double forms.

Phlox, Sublata—For edging, white and rose, dwarf. Very early. These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equaled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

Phlox—Many varieties, grows 3 ft. The beautiful Phlox are universal favorites and rank among the showiest of garden plants. The great profusion of the showy flowers and the huge size of the panicles of the tall growing forms are features that few perennials can parallel. They are very hardy and of easy culture, thriving best in moist, fertile loam. There are numerous species and varieties, differing in habit, time of blossoming and color of flowers.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell-flower or Balloon Flower)—Very hardy and floriferous, and one of the extra good perennials. Stems 1 to 2 ft. high, much branched, of dense habit. Leaves lanceolate, sharply and irregularly toothed, flowers blue or white. Native of China and Japan.

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower)—Golden Glow. A very showy, hardy perennial with double golden yellow flowers. Stems 4 to 6 ft. tall, leafy up to the inflorescence. Leaves bright green, deeply 3 to 5 lobed. Flowers very full and double, borne in great masses in late summer. A very popular free-flowering plant.

Rudluckia Purpurea—Stems branched, 2 to 3 ft. tall, with many lanceolate, deeply incised leaves. Flowers numerous, bright yellow with a brown-purple conical disk; the ray petals usually deep orange at the base. Very handsome.

Salvia—Hardy, white, grows 2½ feet.

Spirea (Lobata. Meadow Sweet. Queen of the Prairie)—Flowers deep rose, in large heads; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with Ulmaria fl. pl.; 2 to 3 feet.

Stokesia (Stoke's Aster)—Stems branched, 1 to 2 ft. high, very leafy at the base. Flowers blue or purplish blue, 3 to 4 inches across; resembling a China Aster. The leaves are of a rich green color, gradually diminishing in size up the stem, the uppermost almost clasping.

Tritoma (Red-hot Poker)—Splendid late-blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 4 ft. in height, with spikes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendant, orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Require a slight covering in winter.

Yucca (Filamentosa. Adam's Needle)—A stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage. Flowering stems 4 to 6 ft. tall, branched near the summit and bearing numerous drooping creamy-white flowers in summer. The great profusion of the large, showy blossoms, so majestically borne, lends a bold and imposing aspect. Every garden should have this grand hardy species.



TULIPS IN BEDS AT THE INTERSECTION OF WALKS MAKE A GORGEOUS SHOW IN EARLY SPRING

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

We give herewith a list of the choicest flowering Bulbs. All the kinds mentioned under this head are intended only for fall planting. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep in a rich loamy or light soil. Cover the beds six inches thick with leaves during winter and remove early in spring.

CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. We have them in **Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.**

GALANTHUS (Snowdrop)

Nivalis—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

HYACINTHS

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted in the fall.

POT CULTURE—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper

surface of the bulb should be above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors, well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it is necessary to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

OUTDOOR CULTURE—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

JONQUILS

A species of narcissus with fragrant, bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture, requires the same treatment as narcissus.

LILIES

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—

The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Pardalinum — Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)— Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

NARCISSUS

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips. Fine for winter culture in pots or boxes.

TULIPS

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and replaced with new bulbs. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

Hardy Bulbs for Spring Planting

CALADIUMS

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves frequently three feet long. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down. The roots should be dug up in the fall and hung up in a dry cellar during winter. We have a large collection of all the best colors and varieties.

GLADIOLI

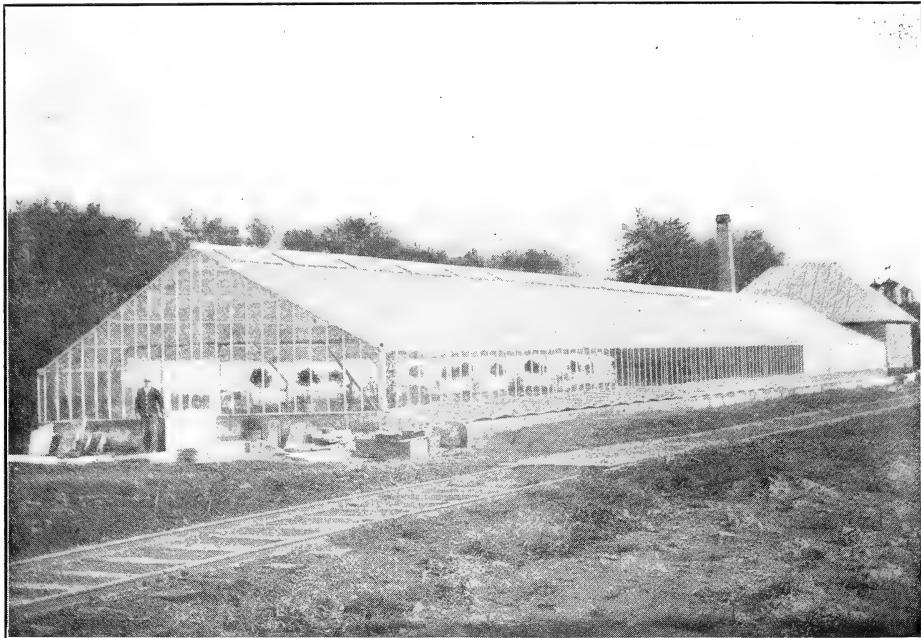
The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

PEONIES

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the peony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The peony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

TUBEROSES

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.



GREENING'S LABORATORY OF RESEARCH AND GREEN HOUSES

These propagating houses, being located at our nursery grounds, were built and designed for the purpose of scientific research in the esthetical line of horticulture. Rare and new varieties of plants and flowers are tested out before being offered for sale. All sorts of bedding plants, such as Coleus, Geraniums, Salvias, and Asters are propagated here, and we are thus able to supply in the spring of the year to our customers thousands of bedding plants at a very reasonable price, delivered at their homes, express prepaid. Write for prices in quantity. Every home should have its flowers.

This department is in charge of Joseph Musiel, chief gardener and a propagator of well-known reputation in the horticultural world. Mr. Musiel is a graduate and practical gardener from Europe, and has made horticulture a life study.

Our plants are grown under natural conditions. All forcing is omitted with results that we are able to offer our customers only healthy, vigorous plants.

Summer Bedding Flower Plants

Our stock of tender summer flower plants comprises the choicest assortment and colors of Geraniums, Coleus, Salvias, Pansies, Begonias, Asters, etc. These plants are ready for shipment about middle to last of May and can be safely shipped to all points within a radius of 1,000 miles. Write for prices. Order early.

ASTERS (Annual)

We propagate for spring shipment strong transplanted plants in every shade and color. Plants ready for shipment about middle of May. This is the grandest of all garden flowers.

ALTERNANTHERA

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit, much used for carpet bedding.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—One of the best of bedding plants, always in bloom.

Aurea Nana—Bright yellow foliage.

Brilliantissima—Dwarf-growing, bright red foliage.

Jewel—A new large-leaved bright crimson.

Rosea nana—Dwarf, rosy-crimson foliage.

Versicolor—Olive, crimson and chocolate.

ABUTILONS

Desirable free-flowering plants for the window garden or for bedding in summer.



CANNAS IN BED

COLEUS (Flame Nettle)

A tropical African and East Indian herb or shrub of the mint family, extensively cultivated for their brilliant variegated foliage. Beautiful border and bedding plants.

The varieties offered below are the best of the standard sorts now in use for bedding, filling vases, etc., etc.

Golden Beauty—Crimson, with wavy yellow edge.

Fancy Varieties—12 distinct sorts.

Golden Bedder—Fine yellow.

Queen Victoria—Crimson, golden edge.

Rainbow—Velvety maroon, margined gold.

Verschaffelti—The popular dark crimson.

Greening's Collection of Cannas

LOW CANNAS

Buttercup—Deep buttercup-yellow; almost pure; very effective; 3 feet.

Mrs. Alfred T. Conard (New Pink Canna)—Has vigorous habit of growth, with green foliage, salmon pink; 3 feet; the best.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy—Intense crimson-scarlet, with a broad golden-yellow border; an exceptionally free-flowering variety, and the brightest of the gilt-edged sorts; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Wyoming—Bronzy-purple foliage, with immense spikes of massive orange flowers; 3 feet.

Wm. Sanders—Bright scarlet; vigorous grower; 4 feet.

HIGH CANNAS

Grand Dark-Leaved Canna "Black Beauty"—In dark-leaved Cannas no variety attracts so much attention and is so effective as "Black Beauty"; and while its flowers are small, the massive foliage of the plant is of such an intense rich color as to at once place it at the head of the list of ornamental bedding plants, where foliage or sub-tropical effect is wanted. The plant grows 5 to 6 feet high, with foliage of the richest glistening bronzy-purple, shaded black, and having crimped, wavy margins.

King Humbert—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure 6 inches in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze; 5 feet.

Uncle Sam—Clear deep orange flowers, borne in large clusters; handsome, luxuriant, rich green flowers; 6 feet high.

GERANIUMS

Are the most common of herbaceous plants and yet hold their attractions even more than ever before. The geraniums will flower all through the summer with outdoor culture and can be trained and reset as house plants

for winter. They are especially adapted for a low border as well as a house plant. Their color range from the most delicate hues to the boldest and most dazzling of tints.

SALVIA

Very handsome and rapid growing plant, flowering all summer, valuable for border and bedding.

HELIOTROPE

Heliotropes are great favorites, principally on account of their delicious fragrance; they grow freely under glass and may be planted in the open border during the summer.

Cente fleur—Rich, deep violet with white eye.

Chieftain—Lilac, large truss.

Zinnias (Youth and Old Age)—Improved large flowering dwarf. A fine strain of this popular summer-flowering annual, growing about 2 ft. high, with large flowers in a great variety of colors. Mixed colors. Ready in May and June.

sion, it is a plant of the easiest culture. It succeeds best in a soil of sandy loam, made moderately rich by the addition of a reliable fertilizer, like bonemeal. Good drainage should be provided, water should be supplied in sufficient quantity — and often enough — to keep the soil always moist, but never wet. If this is done, and the plant is showered frequently all over, and especially on the under side of its branches, to keep down the red spider, which is the most destructive of all plant enemies in the living-room, any amateur can grow it and grow it well.

ASPARAGUS

If there is a better plant for table decoration than *A. plumosus nanus*, I do not know what it is. The foliage of this plant is more delicate than that of the finest Fern, being lace-like in its filminess. If allowed to grow without limitation, the young shoots develop into miniature vines, but if these are pinched off when a foot or eight inches tall, side branches will be developed which are like the fronds of some varieties of Fern in general outline; hence, the popular name of "Asparagus Fern."

A. Sprengeri is excellent for hanging-baskets, for bracket use, and for cutting. It is one of the best of all plants for the window-box, when planted on the outside, where it can droop over the edge of the box.

BEGONIAS

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias—Few plants are better adapted to the summer decoration of the window garden, the veranda and the conservatory than the Tuberous Begonia. It is a constant and prolific bloomer, wonderfully rich and varied in coloring, and so easy to grow that all persons ought to succeed with it.

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Alba Picta—Leaves glossy green, freely spotted with silvery-white; flowers white.

Argentea Guttata—Foliage of rich green, spotted with silver.

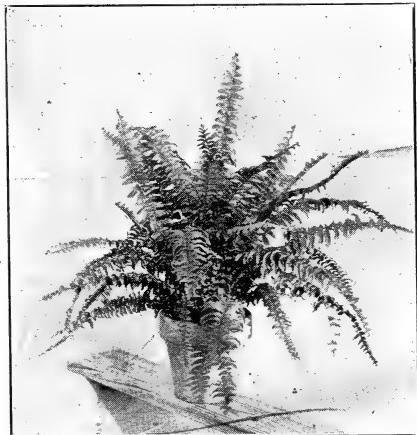
Corallina Lucerna—Gigantic trusses of bronzy-red flowers, in bloom continuously from April to November.

Haageana—Large flowers of creamy white, suffused with pink; foliage bronzy-green above, red below.

Metallica—Lustrous bronze-green foliage; veins depressed and dark red, rosy-white flowers.

Rubra (Coral Begonia)—Flowers scarlet-rose, glossy and wax-like.

Saundersoni—Scarlet flowers; in bloom continually.



POTTED FERN

CALLAS (Richardia)

The varieties offered below succeed best when treated in the same manner as Gladiolus, Tuberoses and other summer-flowering bulbs. They should be planted in the open border in a dormant condition when danger from frost is over in spring, and will then flower during the summer months. When the tops are killed by frost in the autumn dig and store through the winter as you would potatoes.

Golden Yellow (Richardia Elliottiana)

—This is the best of the Yellow Callas, its flowers being as large as the popular white variety, but of a rich, lustrous golden-yellow of velvety texture; the foliage is dark green, with translucent creamy-white spots, which add much to its beauty. Strong bulbs.

Spotted Leaf (Richardia alba maculata)

—Leaves deep green, with numerous white spots, which give the plant a very ornamental appearance. The flowers are white, with a black center.

CENTAUREA

Gymnocarpa—Fine cut silver foliage.

CROTONS

Nothing can excel the beauty and richness of coloring that is found in this class of plants. They are beautiful as pot plants for the conservatory, making handsome specimens for decorative and exhibition purposes, and are now used extensively as bedding plants, for which purpose they are exceptionally well adapted. They should be planted in full sun in a position where they can be liberally supplied with water, which develops the most wonderful colorings in the foliage. Our collection embraces 25 of the handsomest variegated varieties.

FICUS (Rubber Plant)

The Ficus is a plant that will do well if given half a chance. Give it a good soil, a liberal amount of root room, and frequent applications of some good fertilizer after the pot is pretty well filled with roots, and it ought not only to make a strong growth, but to keep growing most of the time. To grow this plant well give it a soil of rich loam. Keep it well watered, and shift it to a larger-sized pot about once a year. As long as its new leaves are of good size and substance it will not be necessary to use strong applications of fertilizer, but as soon as they begin to diminish in size, or lack in healthy color, feed it well.

VINCA

Major Variegata (Variegated Periwinkle)—One of the very best plants for vases and for trailing over the edges of window boxes, etc. Leaves glossy green, broadly margined creamy-white, blue flowers.



BAY TREES

We have a large stock of imported Bay trees in all sizes. The Bay tree is, without a question, the most satisfactory tree for winter indoor or summer outdoor garden decoration. Sizes in Globe form range from 3½ feet to 8 feet high. Pyramid form, 3 feet to 8 feet. With proper care, they will stand for many years. Write for prices.

BOX TREES

Globe form and pyramid. We import direct from Belgium the choicest selected trees, of perfect shape, for garden, porch or house decoration. Write for prices and mention size wanted.

We want our customers to write us—

**If they are satisfied, it
is good to be told;
If not, we want to make
them so.**



GREENING'S NEW PALM HOUSE

Considered the most beautiful palm house of its size in the country. Many arches, aquarium, rockeries, etc., constructed of a Tuffa stone found on the nursery property. We offer fine specimens of Palms, in all sizes, at very reasonable prices. Our stock is from imported plants.

FAMOUS PALMS

The Palm is a very beautiful and dignified plant wherever it is used. In northern climates it is a pot plant of easy culture and used for decorating halls, reception rooms, cafes, and for summer porches. We have selected the following varieties and recommend them.

Kentia Belmoreana—Of all house palms, these are more widely used than any other variety. Even when only one foot high, they are very attractive with their graceful, pinnated leaves and smooth greenish stems. Raised for indoor decoration. The hardiest and easiest to grow.

Latania—The China Palm sometimes grows 6 feet high. A very popular palm for decoration work in conservatories and public halls. Leaves large, fan-shaped and a rich dark green color. Hardy in sheltered places only.

Phoenix Reclinata—This is a majestic palm of massive trunk and pinnated leaf and they excite admiration wherever seen. Leaves deep, dark green color and handsome. One of the most effective palms for lawn decoration.

Don't fail to get our prices on our fine imported stock of Palms.

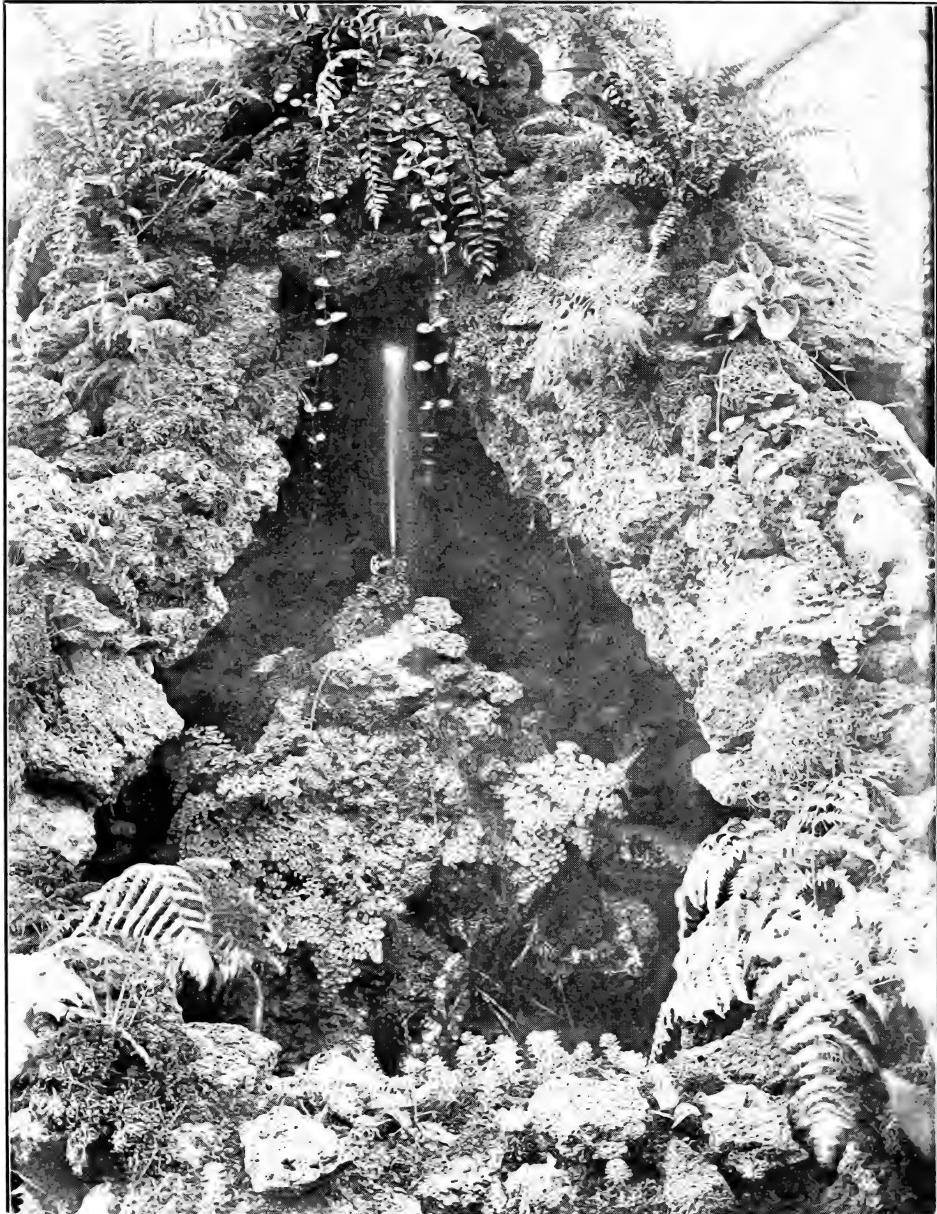
Areca Lutescens—One of the most graceful and beautiful Palms in cultivation, the foliage is of a bright, glossy green, with rich golden-yellow stems.

Cocos Weddeliana—The most elegant and graceful of all the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stem is freely furnished with gracefully arching leaves of a rich green color. Admirable for

fern dishes, as they are of slow growth and maintain their beauty for a long time.

Kentia Forsteriana (Made-up Plants)—These are specimens made by planting three plants together; very useful decorative specimens.

Phoenix Reclinata—Very hardy; strong, thrifty grower; next to Kentia Belmoreana the best for all purposes.

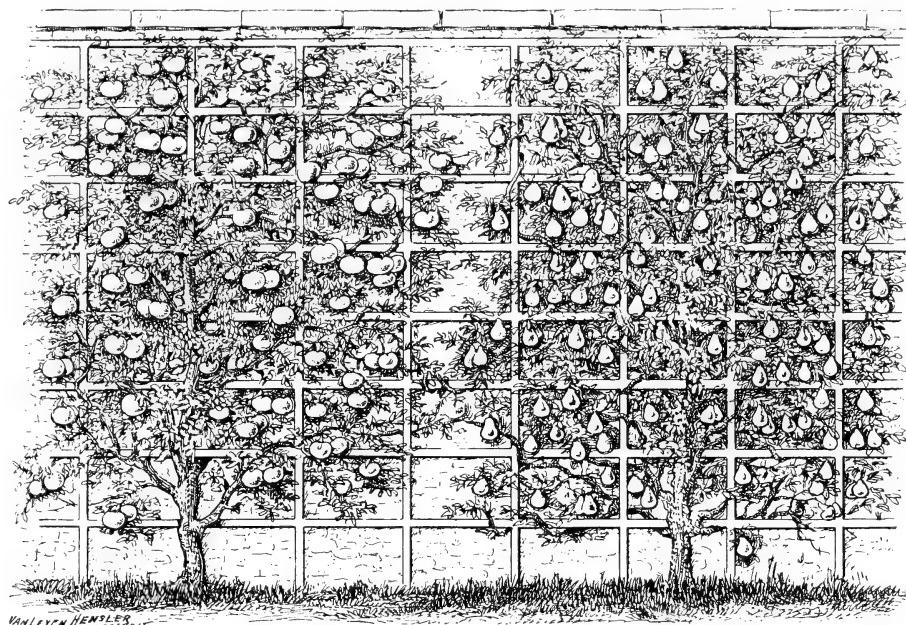
**FERN AQUARIUM IN GREENING'S PALM HOUSE**

We make a specialty of growing the hardy Boston Fern, the best and hardiest for house decoration. Strong, thrifty plants can be supplied in all sizes at a moderate price. For window gardening the Boston Fern is unexcelled.

FERNS

BOSTON FERNS—One of the most useful ferns for house culture. Grows well and improves where most other ferns fail. The fronds droop and arch gracefully over the edge of a pot or basket, making it very attractive.

Our methods of planting, grafting, budding and spraying are the best scientific methods



Dwarf Apples Trained on Trellis

Dwarf Pears Trained on Trellis

NOVELTY FRUIT GROWING ON THE ESPALIER PLAN

One of the things that impresses the American while traveling in Europe is the unique ideas found in Germany, France and England in growing tree fruits of the dwarf growing kinds on trellis or against stone or brick walls. Americans returning home are usually impressed with this novel way of training fruit trees, and many inquiries come to our office regarding this style of fruit growing.

The training of fruit trees on trellis is regarded as a great success, and the writer has seen some of the finest specimens of apples, peaches, apricots, pears, plums and cherries grow under this plan. The trees are propagated on dwarf stock and trained by means of pruning to suit the fancy of the grower. The matter of growing the tree after it has been properly trained in the nursery is a very simple process. Young shoots are pruned back to short laterals about the same manner as is done with the grapevine. The trees can be trained in any form, either bushy, spreading or erect, as desired. The form most adopted is the spreading top like grapevine training on trellis. These trees come into bearing early and furnish an immense amount of pleasure as well as being useful and ornamental.

Dwarf trees trained in this manner are very productive and need to be thinned in order to get large specimens of fruit.

Our German gardener is giving his attention to the propagation of these trellis-form fruit trees, and we will be prepared to furnish them on contract in any desired number of trees to meet the wishes of our customers.

Instructions for Measuring a Lot Intended for Landscape Improvement

We wish to call the attention of our agents to the almost unlimited opportunities offered at the present time for the soliciting of business in the ornamental line, in particular, for the improvement of private grounds. The American people are becoming more and more interested in planting trees, hedges and shrubbery for decorating around their homes, and for this reason we are giving particular attention to educating our representatives and patrons along the lines of landscape decoration, and giving all information possible. We solicit contracts for all kinds of park, cemetery and private grounds landscape work, furnish plans and specifications, submit sketches for consideration and give estimate of cost for landscape work complete, with or without planting. We are exceedingly anxious for our agents and friends to take up this important branch of work and to submit sketches in accordance with instructions mentioned below.

We call special attention to the fact that our landscape department is under the personal supervision of our Chas. E. Greening, assisted by a corps of experienced landscape experts, and it should be borne in mind that sketches should be submitted to us only for places where there are good prospects of getting an order, and where people are sincere in their intentions of improving their property, as the making of the designs costs time and money.

LOT MEASUREMENT—Draw a sketch of lot on a large piece of blank paper, marking the exact size of the lot on all sides, and the directions north, south, east and west.

STREET MEASUREMENT—Include in sketch width of sidewalk and street, also distance from sidewalk to street curb. Mark position of all shade trees in street.

BUILDING MEASUREMENTS—Draw a diagram of all buildings as accurate and careful as possible, giving measurements in feet and inches all around the building, also distances between cellar windows and doors. Give size of porches and steps, height of porch to ground; spaces between walks and buildings; exact distance from property line to buildings on all sides.

WALKS AND DRIVES—Give measurements of all walks and drives with distances to buildings and property line. State whether gravel, cement or wood.

TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWER BEDS—Mark position of all trees, groups of shrubs, vines, flower beds and hedges, giving size and variety as near as possible.

FRONT AND BACK YARD—Give depth of front and back yard from street, also dimensions of vegetable garden. State whether back yard is to be used for vegetables and fruit, or lawn, with trees and shrub border.

PLEASE GIVE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING

Use separate sheet for answering these questions

Kind of soil—City or country—**Private or public property**—Fall or spring planting—**Class of landscape work wanted**, whether an elaborate job, complete in all respects, a medium-priced job, or one of very moderate cost—**The amount willing to spend for a good job**—Name, address and business.

Please give all information possible as to suggestions and changes desired by parties.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE GREENING NURSERY SPRAYERS

The question of thorough and effective nursery spraying has been considered the most stubborn problem for the nurserymen of this country to solve.

We started to solve this problem some years ago on original lines of mechanical invention and have actually built four different styles of power nursery spraying machines. The picture here shows the different kinds we have built, some of these machines being kept on hand as relics to show the great advancement we have made in building new sprayers.

Our latest invention, Figure 4, the big gasoline power sprayer, comes nearer to perfection for nursery spraying than any other sprayer we have built. All of our sprayers are built on our own grounds and by our own expert mechanics.

With this big two-horse sprayer we are able to spray in the most thorough manner from 300,000 to 400,000 nursery trees per day. It is operated by a gasoline engine and is capable of developing from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. pressure and sprays seven rows at one time.

Fig. No. 3 represents a one-horse sprayer with wheels close together to go between the rows, and is the most successful type for spraying two or three rows at one time. It is constructed of steel throughout. Power is transmitted from the wheels to pump and compress chamber by means of sprocket wheels and chain. It will develop a pressure of 125 to 150 lbs.

Fig. 2 is a sprayer with which we used carbonic acid gas for pressure, which we have discarded.

Fig. 1 is practically of the same type, with high sprocket wheels made to straddle the row, with power applied by means of sprocket wheels and chain similar to Fig. 3. This sprayer has been discarded.

During the summer different experiment stations send their experts to inspect these great spraying machines.

The evolution of the sprayer shown in the above picture represents our wonderful achievement along the lines of building and perfecting machinery to keep our trees absolutely free of insects or fungus diseases.

We have been to an immense expense in developing our spraying system for reasons that in order to furnish the best orchard trees and keep the tree in perfect healthy condition during the entire growing season, it is essential that thorough spraying be done.

SPRAYING MATERIALS

REX **Lime-Sulphur** **Solution**

For San Jose Scale and Apple

Scab. Has been used for

FIFTEEN YEARS



and has a perfect record. It can be depended upon for results. It would not be advertised in this catalogue if this were not true.

Rex Arsenate of Lead

For curculio, Codling moth, and all chewing insects. Better, cheaper, and more effectual than Paris Green. Used almost exclusively by fruit and potato growers. Is the most perfect on the market. Mixes easiest and stays in suspension longest. It is guaranteed.

Why Experiment

with something else when you can depend on REX products for results? It has taken years of experience to perfect these. They are always guaranteed.



Write for prices and our large free bulletin, a complete guide for all kinds of spraying, giving full instructions on how to spray for the destruction of all insects and fungus diseases injurious to fruit trees, etc.

The Toledo Rex Spray Co.
Toledo, Ohio

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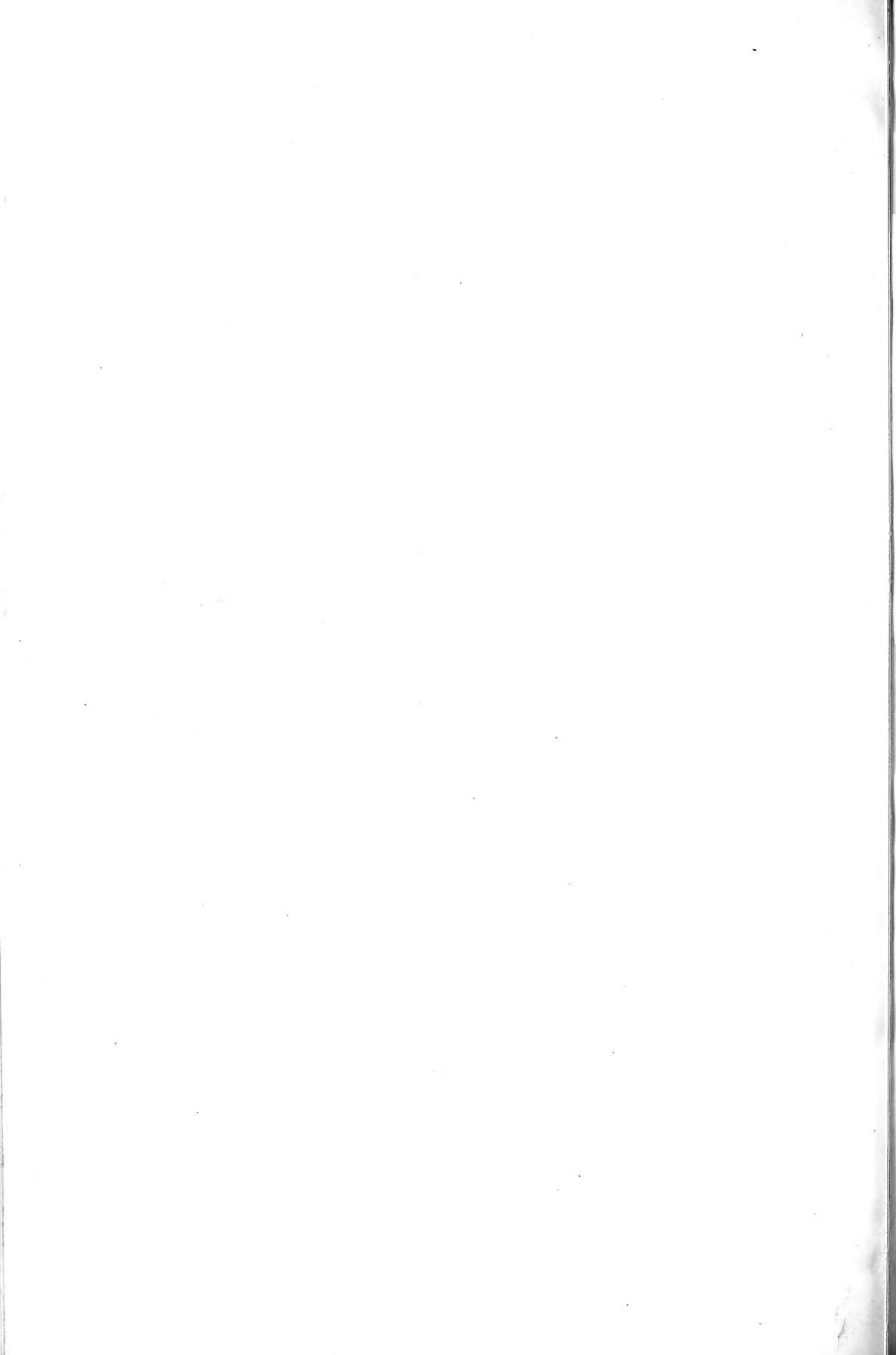
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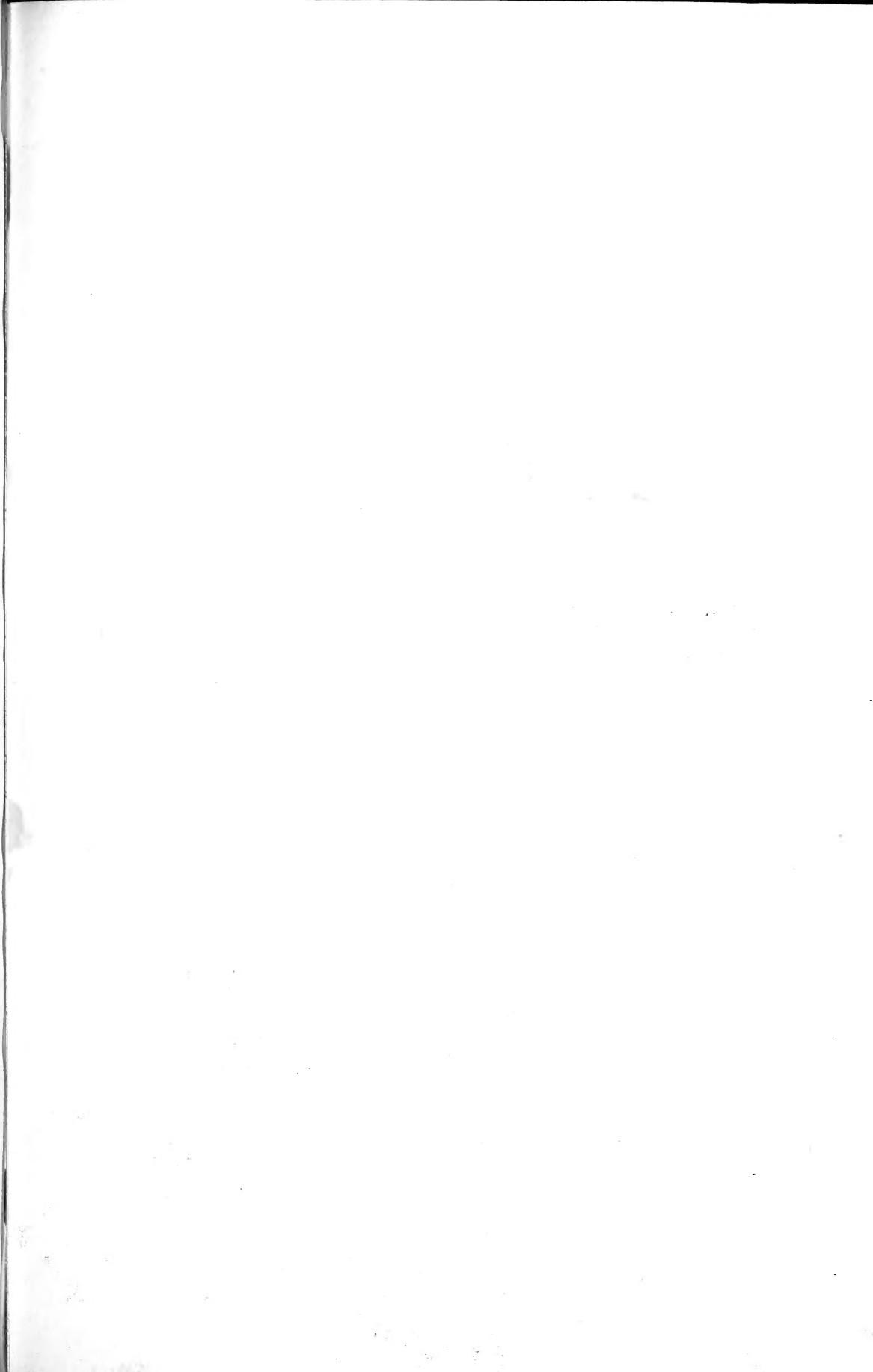
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